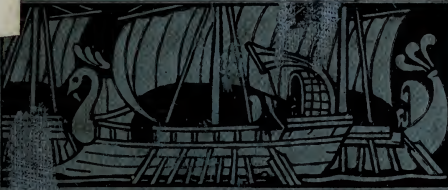


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LEMENTARY CLASSICS



EUTROPIUS

W. WELCH M. A.

AND

C. G. DUFFIELD M. A.



**Department of Classics
University of North Carolina**



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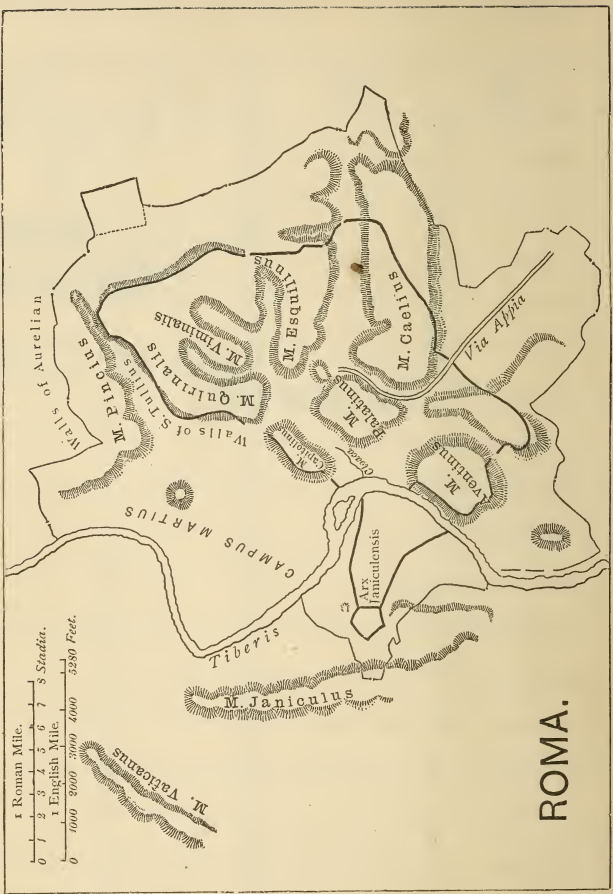
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EUTROPIUS.



1 Roman Mile.
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 *Stadia*.
 1 English Mile.
 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5280 *Feet*.

ROMA.

Elementary Classics

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Eutropius

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*Adapted for the Use of Beginners, with Notes,
Exercises and Vocabularies, by*

W. Welch, M.A.

AND

C. G. Duffield, M.A.

Late Headmaster of Maidstone Grammar School

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED
ST. MARTIN'S STREET, LONDON

1921

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First Edition 1883.

Reprinted 1884 (twice), 1885, 1886, 1888, 1889, 1890,
1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, 1899.

Re-issue (with Illustrations) 1902.

Reprinted 1904, 1910, 1914, 1918, 1921.

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IDEAL HEAD OF ROMULUS - - - - -	1
---------------------------------	---

Silver coin (denarius) issued by C. Memmius in B.C. 51.

Romulus (QVIRINVS) is represented with long flowing hair and beard treated in formal curls in the archaic fashion; he wears a wreath of laurel-leaves (just visible on the back of his head). This head is perhaps copied from the statue which was set up on the Capitol. The issuer of the coin inscribes his name C. MEMMI. C, F. *i.e.* 'Caius Memmius son of Caius.'

IDEAL HEADS OF NUMA AND ANCUS - - - - -	1
---	---

Roman silver coin (denarius) of C. Marcius Censorinus, issued about 87 B.C. In the British Museum.

The two kings are, of course, represented merely according to the imagination of the coin-engraver; Numa Pompilius is bearded, his grandson beardless. Ancus is the only one of the old Roman kings whose representation contradicts the old Roman custom of wearing the beard. The reason for his portrait appearing on the coins of Censorinus and L. Philippus (another member of the Marcia gens) is that he was the reputed ancestor of that family.

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HEAD AND TEMPLE OF JUPITER CAPITOLINUS - - -	1
<i>Roman silver coin (denarius) issued by M. Volteius about B.C. 78. In the British Museum.</i>	

Head of Jupiter wearing a laurel-crown. The reverse shows his temple on the Capitol.¹

The temple has a façade with four columns, and is distinguished as that of Jupiter by a thunderbolt in the pediment. The inscription is M. VOLTEI. M.F. (Marcus Volteius Marci filius).

IDEAL HEAD OF L. JUNIUS BRUTUS - - - - -	1
<i>Roman silver coin (denarius) of Q. Caepio Brutus, issued B.C. 58. In the British Museum.</i>	

The moneyer Q. Caepio Brutus claimed descent from the founder of the Republic. The portrait (inscribed BRVTVS) is doubtless purely imaginary. The other side of the coin represents Ahala.

TORC ON A COIN OF L. MANLIUS TORQUATUS - - -	1
<i>Roman silver coin (denarius) issued by L. Manlius Torquatus between 99 and 94 B.C. In the British Museum.</i>	

About 361 B.C. T. Manlius slew a giant Gaul in single combat; from his slain enemy's body he took the blood-stained *torquis*—a kind of neck-ring of twisted gold—and put it on his own neck. He thus earned the name Torquatus (Livy, vii. 10). His descendant, L. Manlius Torquatus, commemorates this story by placing the *torquis* as a border round the head of the goddess Roma (ROMA). She wears a winged helmet with low crest. In front of her neck is the mark X, *i.e.* 10 asses.

WALL OF SERVIUS TULLIUS - - - - -	3
-----------------------------------	---

A view of the inside of the wall. It is built of regular squared blocks of tufa (volcanic conglomerate), without cement. The walls run against the face of the cliffs of the hills which they enclose, crossing the valleys with an *agger*. Note the stone-masons' marks on the blocks.

- | | PAGE |
|---|------|
| GOLD GAULISH TORC - - - - - | 3 |
| <i>In the British Museum. From the Blacas Collection.</i> | |
| A gold torc found in France, and of Gaulish origin. It belongs to the later Celtic period, and may have been in use in the first century B.C. | |
| GATE OF FALERII - - - - - | 6 |
| This gate is known as the Porta di Giove (Gate of Jupiter), probably owing to the erroneous supposition that the head above the key-stone represents Jupiter. Whom the head is meant for we cannot say; but as it is beardless it can hardly be meant for Jupiter. The filling in under the arch is presumably of later origin than the rest of the masonry, which some assign to the Romans, others to the Etruscans. Falerii entered into perpetual alliance with Rome about 343 B.C. | |
| COIN OF PYRRHUS, STRUCK IN ITALY OR SICILY - - - | 6 |
| <i>On a silver coin issued by Pyrrhus, King of Epirus (295-272 B.C.).
In the British Museum.</i> | |
| As King of Epirus, in which kingdom Dodona was situated, Pyrrhus placed on his coins the head of the Dodonaean Zeus. The god is crowned with a wreath of leaves from the oracular oak which was sacred to him. Comp. Ovid, <i>Met.</i> vii. 622 : | |
| Sacra Iovi quercus de semine Dodonaeo. | |
| The letters underneath the head are the signature of the official who issued the coin. On the reverse is the goddess Dione, enthroned. She wears a tall cylindrical head-dress, holds a sceptre in her right, and with her left holds out her mantle-veil in the attitude in which brides were conventionally represented. The inscription is ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ, and below is the mint mark A. | |
| COIN STRUCK IN ETRURIA DURING HANNIBALIAN WAR - | 6 |
| <i>Bronze Etruscan coin of the end of the third century B.C. In the British Museum.</i> | |
| On the obverse of this coin is the head of a negro, on the reverse an African elephant. Coins like this | |

are usually found in Etruria, and there can be little doubt that the types allude to Hannibal's presence in Italy. When the Carthaginian general arrived at Trasimene he had only one elephant left, and on this he rode (Livy, xxii. 2). The negro must be his driver.

COIN COMMEMORATING THE VICTORY OF METELLUS - 6

Roman silver coin (denarius) issued by C. Caecilius Metellus between 99 and 94 B.C. In the British Museum.

The type of this coin alludes to the victory of the ancestor of the moneyer over the Carthaginian elephants in 251. Jupiter is represented in a car drawn by two elephants; above, a Victory flies towards him, to crown him with a wreath. Below is the name of the moneyer, C. METELLVS.

COIN OF FLAMININUS, STRUCK IN GREECE - - - 8

Gold coin (stater) issued in Greece in or after 196 B.C. At Paris.

This coin must have been struck during the presence of T. Quinctius Flamininus in Greece, after he had crushed the power of Macedon at Cynoscephalae, whether immediately after the battle or somewhat later it is hardly possible to decide. On the obverse is the head of the conqueror; on the reverse his name [T.] QVINCTI and a figure of Victory holding wreath and palm—a type suggested by the gold coins of Alexander the Great.

PORTRAIT OF PYRRHUS (?) - - - - - 8

Bust at Naples (from Herculaneum)

The identification of this portrait with Pyrrhus is not certain. It represents a warrior, presumably a king, wearing a helmet with cheek-pieces and neck-piece. The wreath of oak-leaves round the helmet suggests a king of Epirus (cp. the coins of Pyrrhus), hence the proposed and plausible identification with Pyrrhus. The fore-edge of the helmet is restored.

- HELMET, FROM THE FIELD OF CANNÆ - 13
In the British Museum.

The helmet was once crested, the supports of the crests on top still remaining. As it was found on the battlefield of Cannæ it is probably either Roman or Carthaginian.

- COIN OF PHILIP V. OF MACEDON, WITH PORTRAIT - 13
Silver coin (tetradrachm). In the British Museum.

The king is represented wearing a diadem. On the reverse is a figure of Athena, wearing helmet, long chiton, cloak passing over her shoulders and hanging down in front of her arms, and aegis. She carries a shield (device, a star), and hurls a thunderbolt with her right hand. This figure was suggested by a famous statue of Athene Alkis (the defender) at Pella, the Macedonian capital. The style of the coin-type is, however, archaistic, not archaic; that is to say, it represents the sort of figure which an artist of the third or second century B.C. would make when imitating an archaic work. The tip-toe attitude and the exaggerated stiffness of the drapery are characteristic of archaistic art. The coin is inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, and there are two monograms, distinguishing this issue from others.

- COIN OF ANTIOCHUS, WITH PORTRAIT AND FIGURE OF APOLLO ON OMPHALOS - 13
Silver coin (tetradrachm) in the British Museum.

The king wears a diadem. On the reverse is Apollo seated on his omphalos (the sacred conical stone of Delphi), which is covered with a network of fillets. The archer-god holds an arrow in his right, a bow in his left hand. His chlamys is laid on the top of the omphalos, and partly covers his right thigh. To the left, on a small basis, is a statue of a goddess of the primitive Asiatic style, with a long veil. The coin is inscribed [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] ANTIOXOY.

- ITALY (MAP) 14

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SCIPIO AFRICANUS MAJOR (?) - - - - -	17

Bust in the Capitoline Museum.

This bust is generally identified as Scipio Africanus Major (*qui domita nomen ab Africa | lucratus rediit*, Hor. *Od.* iv. 8. 18). It agrees in features with the representation of him in a Pompeian picture of the death of Sophoniba. He was at one time distinguished by his long hair (cp. Livy, xxviii. 35 : *adornabat promissa caesaries*); so that, if we accept this bust as a portrait of him, we must suppose him not only to have become bald, but also to have taken to shaving in his old age. An inscription on the bust reads P. COR. SCIPIO. AFR. in letters of Imperial times.

PORTRAIT OF ANTIOCHUS THE GREAT (?) AT PARIS -	19
--	----

Bust in the Louvre, Paris.

This remarkable head is with great probability identified with Antiochus the Great. It represents the king older than on the coin with his portrait, but there are other coins with a greater resemblance to this head. The diadem is not of the usual flat form, but thick and round.

COIN WITH HEADS OF SEXTUS POMPEIUS (ON LEFT), AND POMPEIUS MAGNUS AND THE YOUNGER CNEIUS (ON RIGHT), B.C. 42-38 - - - - -	25
---	----

Roman gold coin (aureus) struck by Sextus Pompeius in Sicily between 42 and 38 B.C. In the British Museum.

Sextus Pompeius Magnus was the second son of Pompey the Great. This coin was struck during the period when he was opposing Octavian and Antony in Sicily. On the obverse are his titles, MAG(nus) PIVS IMP(erator) ITER(um), and his portrait. On the reverse the titles are continued PRAEF(ectus) CLAS(sis) ET OR(aë) MARIT(imae). Then follows EX S(enatus) C(onsulto). The two heads are those of Pompey the Great (with the lituus, or augur's staff) and his eldest son Cneius, who was killed after the battle of Munda in 45 B.C.

PORTRAIT OF POMPEIUS AT PARIS -	- 25
---------------------------------	------

Marble head at Paris (in a private collection).

This head, which dates from the end of the Republican period, resembles so closely the portrait of Pompey on Roman coins, that there can be no doubt of its being rightly described.

BUST OF JULIUS CAESAR - - - - -	26
---------------------------------	----

Bust in the British Museum.

The portrait, which has suffered from cleaning, but is undoubtedly ancient, represents Caesar in old age; he is inclined to baldness, and his cheeks are shrunken. We know that he is said to have worn a wreath to hide his baldness; and Suetonius also says that for the same purpose he combed his scanty hair forward, as we see it represented on this head.

THE SURRENDER OF JUGURTHA - - - - -	29
-------------------------------------	----

Roman silver coin (denarius) issued by Faustus Cornelius Sulla in 62 B.C. In the British Museum.

Bocchus, king of Mauritania, kneels before Sulla, and holds up to him an olive-branch; on the other side kneels the captive king with his hands tied behind his back. Valerius Maximus (viii. 14. 4) says that Sulla appropriated to himself all the glory of the capture of Jugurtha by Marius through the agency of Bocchus, to such a degree that he had the scene of the surrender engraved on his signet ring. From that ring the type of this coin is obviously derived. The word FELIX here is spelt in the usual way.

PORTRAIT OF SULLA - - - - -	29
-----------------------------	----

Roman silver coin (denarius) issued by Q. Pompeius Rufus in B.C. 57. In the British Museum.

The coin is inscribed SVLLA CO(n)S(ul). The magistrate who issued it, and whose name POM. RVFI. is given on the other side, not illustrated here, was Sulla's grandson.

COIN OF MITHRIDATES, WITH PORTRAIT AND PEGASUS - 29

In the British Museum.

The king wears a diadem, the end of which is seen behind his head. On the reverse is a Pegasus, with the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. To the left is a star (sun) within a crescent, the emblem of the kings of Pontus. To the right are ΗΣ (for 208, which is a date corresponding to 90/89 B.C.) and a moneyer's monogram; while the Θ below indicates that the coin was issued in the eighth month of the year. The whole is encircled by an ivy-wreath, which may allude to the title 'new Dionysus' by which Mithradates was acclaimed in Asia. Note the spelling *Μιθραδάτης* as more correct than *Μιθριδάτης*.

COIN COMMEMORATING THE MURDER OF CAESAR, STRUCK BY BRUTUS, B.C. 43-42 - - - - - 29

Roman silver coin (denarius) issued by M. Brutus in the East, B.C. 43-42. In the British Museum.

The type of this coin—a *pileus*, or cap of liberty, between two daggers, with the inscription EID(*ibus*) MAR(*tiis*)—is an obvious allusion to the murder of Caesar.

COIN WITH HEADS OF ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, STRUCK AT ANTIOCH - - - - - 29

Silver coin (tetradrachm), probably struck at Antioch in Syria, about B.C. 36. In the British Museum.

On the obverse is the head of Mark Antony, who is described as ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟC ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩ[Ρ ΤΡ]ΙΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ, the equivalent of *Antonius imperator tertium, triumvir*. On the reverse is a bust of Cleopatra, wearing a diadem and a pearl-necklace; she is described as ΒΑCΙΛΙCΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ ΘΕΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ. The illustration does not accurately represent her profile, as is clear from a comparison with the more correctly represented coin of Ascalon.

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BUST OF AUGUSTUS - - - - - 30

Marble head in the British Museum.

The head is that of a youth, and probably represents the first Emperor of Rome at an age when he was still C. Octavius. He was not nineteen when, after the murder of his uncle Caesar, in March, 44, he learned that he was Caesar's heir. His name was then changed to C. Iulius Caesar Octavianus. The title of Augustus he accepted in 27 B.C.

INTRODUCTION.

THIS book is intended for pupils in quite an elementary stage. The text of Eutropius has been much abridged, and most, if not all, of the difficult passages and unusual constructions have been either omitted or altered.

While quite agreeing in the use of dictionaries for upper forms, the Editors are of opinion that for small boys it causes great waste of time, and much mental confusion, without any corresponding advantage. As a rule boys cannot understand how a word can be used in more than one sense; they take the first meaning given in the dictionary, and if it is not the meaning required by the context, so much the worse for the sense. When boys come to such an age that they are able to realize the necessity of making a fit choice, the working of the dictionary is no doubt a valuable mental exercise.

Some seek to meet the objection to the use of dictionaries by having a vocabulary arranged alpha-

betically with selected meanings; but for beginners this plan has several drawbacks. In order to get all the benefit possible from a construing lesson, the meaning of the Latin words should be known both in the context and also separately, and it is for this reason that many teachers make their boys write down the words when they have looked them out, and so form their own vocabulary. But young boys do not copy faithfully, and if the words have been learnt off from these home-made vocabularies, a large crop of errors will have been stored up. The winnowing process is not an easy one.

These considerations have decided the Editors to adopt the plan of arranging the vocabularies in the order of the text. The boys can here learn the vocabulary to a lesson after the construing has been made clear to them, and thus get to know the words both in the context and independently of it. If the master always gives part of the hour to an examination in the back vocabularies, the knowledge of his pupils will increase rapidly.

Should it be found that the learning of so many words is apt to produce a confused rather than a clear knowledge, the master can make his boys mark the important words only to be learnt, the rest being considered in the context alone. In this way some of the root words of the language will become familiar, and the beginner's memory may escape the danger of

the confusion which comes of trying to remember too many words at once.

As a rule no word is given more than once in the vocabulary. If it has been forgotten, it must be sought for again, by means of the index, in the place where it first occurred: thus the principle of "connecting the known with the unknown" is insisted upon.

Marks of quantity have been placed over those syllables only where it is possible for a boy to make a mistake in pronunciation.

What may be considered by some to be a more valuable feature of the book are the exercises, which consist of five or six sentences made up of words occurring in the chapter with which the exercise runs parallel, or of words but lately used. The tendency always is to make the sentences too hard. Every teacher of any experience knows the value of closely connecting the translation and composition lesson, and is also painfully aware of the difficulty of making up the required sentences during the lesson. It is hoped, therefore, that this saving of time and labour on the part of the teacher will be duly appreciated. It is suggested that the translation of any chapter and the exercise on that chapter should be done on the same day, and, if possible, during the same lesson.

An English-Latin vocabulary has been purposely omitted. The average boy will prefer to look out a

word in a vocabulary rather than exercise his thought; and even if he has to look back to the text for the word, it will be another link forged between the translation and composition.

The notes, which, as a rule, boys make but little use of, will, it is hoped, be found to contain all that is necessary. They are not copious, and do not profess to take the place of the master's explanation.

EUTROPIUS.

VERY little is known of Eutropius, and his summary of Roman History is the only work of his that has been preserved. It was written in the reign of the Emperor Valens, to whom it is dedicated, sometime between A.D. 364 and 378. The work, which consists of ten books, commences with the foundation of Rome by Romulus and terminates with the death of the Emperor Jovian, A.D. 364. Eutropius is said to have been secretary to the Emperor Constantine the Great, and from a remark which he drops in the tenth book, we learn that he served under the emperor Julian in his ill-fated expedition against the Persians, A.D. 363 (x. xvi. i. *Julianus...Parthis intulit bellum, cui expeditioni ego quoque interfui*). As might be expected from the nature of his undertaking, his style is simple and terse, and his language well chosen; as a historian his judgment is cool and impartial.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

	B. C.
Rome founded,	753
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Caesar's conquest of Gaul,	56
Civil War between Caesar and Pompey,	49
Pompey defeated at Pharsalia,	48
Death of Caesar,	44
Triumvirate of Octavianus, Antony, and Lepidus,	43
Defeat of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi,	42
Antony defeated by Octavianus at Actium,	31
Octavianus proclaimed Emperor under the title of Augustus Caesar,	29

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSLATING.

1. Pick out the finite verb (the **predicate**) and find out its voice, mood, tense, number, and person.
2. Find the **subject** or subjects with which it agrees. Translate.
3. If the verb is incomplete, find the **object** or completion. Translate.
4. See if the **subject** is enlarged by any of the methods mentioned below; if it is, translate, taking the enlargements with the subject.
5. See if the **object** is enlarged; if it is, translate, taking the enlargements with the object.
6. Take the **extensions of the predicate**. Translate.
7. Translate finally, putting in the introductory conjunctions or other words not yet taken.

The **subject** may be

1. A noun.
2. A pronoun (perhaps understood in the verb).
3. An adjective.
4. An infinitive mood.
5. A phrase.

The **subject** may be enlarged by

1. An adjective or participle.
2. A noun in apposition.
3. A noun in the genitive case.
4. A relative clause.
5. A participial phrase.

The **object** or completion may consist of a phrase, or of any of the parts of speech which can form a subject.

The object may be enlarged in the same way as the subject.

The predicate may be extended by

1. Adverb.
2. Ablative case.
3. Preposition and its case.
4. Adverbial sentence.

RULES OF AGREEMENT.

1. The verb agrees with its subject in number and person (and gender in the compound tenses).

2. The adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case.

3. The relative agrees with its antecedent in gender and number; for case it looks to its own verb.

PARSING.

1. *Verb.* Person, number, tense, mood, and voice, from ——— (give the parts). Agrees with ———, its subject.

2. *Noun.* Case, number, and gender, from ———; of the ——— declension. Give the reason for the case.

3. *Adjective.* Case, number, and gender, from ——— and is declined like ———. It agrees with its substantive ———. Give the comparative and superlative.

4. *Relative.* Case, number, and gender, from ———. It agrees with its antecedent ———. Give the reason for the case.



Ideal Head of Romulus.
Coin of C. Memmius, B.C. 51. (P. 1.)



Ideal Heads of Numa and Ancus.
Coin of C. Marcius Censorinus,
B.C. 87. (P. 1.)



Head and Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Coin of
M. Volteius, B.C. 78. (P. 1.)



Ideal Head of L. Junius Brutus.
Coin of Q. Caepio Brutus,
B.C. 581. (P. 1.)



Tore surrounding head of Roma on
a coin of L. Manlius Torquatus,
B.C. 99-94. (P. 5.)

EUTROPII HISTORIA ROMANA.

THE SEVEN KINGS OF ROME.

1. ROMANUM imperium a Romulo exordium habet ; qui, Vestalis virginis filius et Martis, cum Remo fratre uno partu editus est. Is, octo-^{Romulus.}
^{B.C. 753.}decim annos natus, urbem exiguam in Palatino monte constituit post Trojæ excidium anno trecentesimo nonagesimo quarto. 2. Conditâ civitate, quam ex nomine suo Romam vocavit, hæc fere egit : multitudinem finitimorum in civitatem recepit ; centum ex senioribus elegit, quorum consilio omnia ageret, quos Senatores nominavit propter senectutem. Tunc, quum ipse et 10 populus uxores non haberent, invitavit ad spectaculum ludorum vicinas urbi nationes, atque earum virgines rapuit. 3. Commotis bellis propter raptarum injuriam, Caeninenses vicit, Antemnates, Crustuminos, Sabinos, Fidenates, Veientes : hæc omnia oppida 15

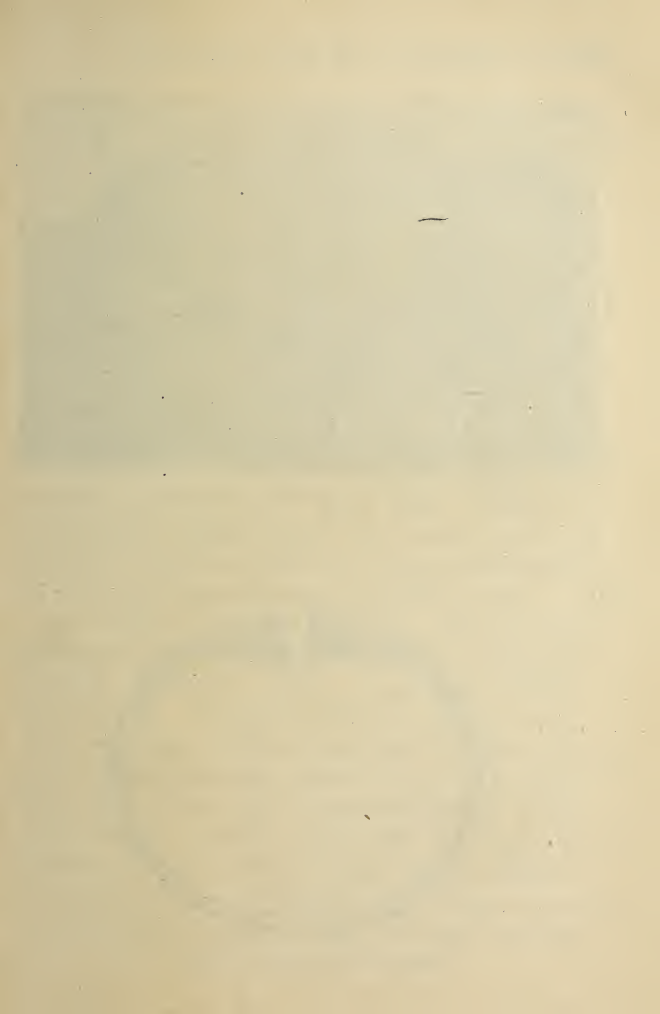
urbem cingunt. Et quum, ortâ subito tempestate, non comparuisset, anno regni tricesimo septimo, ad deos transisse creditus, consecratus est. Deinde Romae per quinos dies senatores imperaverunt; et,
20 his regnantibus, annus unus completus est.

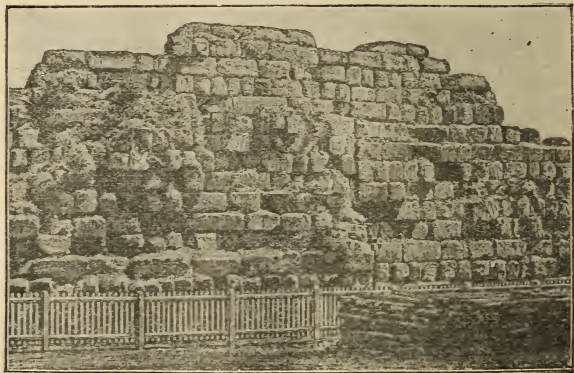
4. Postea Numa Pompilius rex creatus est, qui
Numa bellum nullum quidem gessit, sed non minus
Pompilius.
B.C. 715. civitati quam Romulus profuit; nam et leges Romanis moresque constituit, qui consuetudine proli-
25 orum jam latrones ac semibarbari putabantur; annum descripsit in decem menses; et infinita Romae sacra ac templa constituit. Morbo decessit quadragésimo tertio imperii anno.

5. Huic successit Tullus Hostilius. Hic Albanos
30 Tullus vicit, qui ab urbe Româ duodecimo milliario
Hostilius.
B.C. 674 absunt; Veientes et Fidenates, quorum alii sexto milliario absunt ab urbe Romanâ, alii octavo decimo, bello superavit; urbem ampliavit, adjecto Caelio monte. Quum triginta duos annos regnâset,
35 fulmine ictus, cum domo suâ arsit.

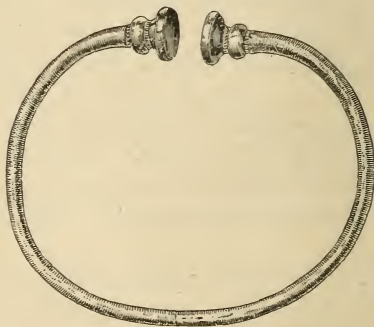
6. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numae nepos, suscepit
Ancus imperium. Contra Latinos dimicavit; Aven-
Marcius.
B.C. 640. tinum montem civitati adjecit et Janiculum; Ostiam condidit. Vicesimo quarto anno imperii morbo
40 periit.

7. Deinde regnum Priscus Tarquinius accepit. Hic
Tarquinius numerum senatorum duplicavit; circum Romae
Priscus.
B.C. 616. aedificavit; ludos Romanos instituit, qui ad





Wall of Servius Tullius. (Schneider, *Das Alte Rom.*) (P. 3.)



Gold Gaulish Torc found in France. (P. 5.)

nostram memoriam permanent. Vicit idem etiam Sabinos; primusque triumphans urbem intravit. Muros 45 fecit et cloacas; capitolium inchoavit. Tricesimo octavo imperii anno per Anci filios occisus est, regis ejus cui ipse successerat.

8. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili feminâ, captivâ tamen et ancillâ. Hic quoque Sabinos subegit; Servius Tullius. B.C. 578. 50
 tres, Quirinalem, Viminalem, Esquilinum, urbi ad-
 junxit; fossas circum murum duxit. Primus omnium
 censum ordinavit, qui adhuc per orbem terrarum in-
 cognitus erat. 9. Sub eo Roma, omnibus in censum 55
 delatis, habuit octoginta quattuor millia civium Rom-
 anorum, cum his qui in agris erant. Occisus est
 quadragesimo quinto imperii anno, scelere generi sui
 Tarquini Superbi, filii ejus regis cui ipse successerat,
 et filiae suae, quam Tarquinius habebat uxorem. 60

10. Lucius Tarquinius Superbus, septimus atque ultimus regum, Volscos superavit; Gabios et Tarquinius Superbus. B.C. 534.
 Suessam Pometiam subegit; cum Tuscis
 pacem fecit; et templum Jovi in capitolio aedifi-
 cavit. Postea, Ardeam oppugnans, in octavo de- 65
 cimo milliario ab urbe positam, imperium perdidit.
 Nam quum filius ejus, Tarquinius junior, nobilissi-
 mi Collatini uxorem injuriâ affecisset, eaque de
 injuriâ marito, et patri, et amicis questa fuisset, in
 omnium conspectu se occidit. 11. Propter quam 70
 causam Brutus, parens, et ipse Collatinus populum

concitavit, et Tarquinio ademit imperium. Mox exercitus quoque qui Ardeam cum ipso rege oppugnabat eum reliquit; veniensque ad urbem
 75 rex, portis clausis, exclusus est. Quumque imperavisset annos viginti quinque, cum uxore et liberis suis fugit.

THE REPUBLIC. B.C. 509.

12. Hinc consules coepere, pro uno rege, duo hâc causâ crear^{is}; ut, si unus malus esse voluisset, ab
 80 altero coereretur. Et placuit ne imperium longius quam annum haberent; ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiores redderentur. Fuerunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus, consules Lucius Junius Brutus et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiae. 13. Sed
 85 Tarquinio Collatino statim sublata dignitas est; placuerat enim ne quisquam in urbe maneret qui Tarquinius vocaretur. Ergo ex urbe migravit; cujus in locum factus est Valerius Publicola consul. Commovit tamen bellum urbi Romanae rex Tarquinius, qui
 90 fuerat expulsus, et, collectis undique multis gentibus, ut in regnum posset restitui dimicavit. 14. In primâ pugnâ Brutus et Aruns, Tarquinii filius, invicem se occiderunt. Romani tamen ex eâ pugnâ victores recesserunt. Brutum Romanae matronae, defensorem
 95 pudicitiae suae, quasi communem patrem, per annum luxerunt. Nono anno post reges exactos, quum gener

Tarquinius, ad injuriam soceri vindicandam, ingentem collegisset exercitum, nova Romae dignitas Dictatorship introduced. B.C. 501. est creata, quae Dictatura appellatur. Eodem anno etiam Magister equitum factus est, qui dictatori 100 obsequeretur.

ROME'S EARLY WARS.

15. Octavo decimo anno postquam reges ejecti erant, expulsus ex urbe Quintius Marcius, The Volscians and Coriolanus. dux Romanorum qui Coriolos ceperat, Volscorum civitatem, ad ipsos Volscos contendit iratus; et auxilia contra Romanos accepit. Quum Romanos 105 saepe vicisset, usque ad urbem accessit; et oppugnasset etiam patriam suam, legatis qui pacem petebant repudiatis, nisi ad eum mater Veturia et uxor Volumnia ex urbe venissent, quarum fletu et deprecatione superatus, removit exercitum. 110

16. Kaesone Fabio et Tito Virginio consulibus, trecenti nobiles homines, qui ex Fabiâ gente War with Veii. B.C. 483. erant, contra Veientes bellum soli susceperunt. Itaque profecti omnes nobiles in proelio conciderunt. Unus omnino superfuit ex tantâ familiâ, 115 qui propter aetatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. 17. Sequenti anno quum in Algido monte Romanus obsideretur exercitus, L. Quintius Cincinnatus dictator est factus, qui, agrum quattuor jugerum possidens, manibus suis colebat. Is quum in agris 120 arans esset inventus, sudore deterso, togam praetextam

accepit, et, caesis hostibus, liberavit exercitum. Postea

Decemvirs
appointed
B.C. 451.

imperium consulare cessavit, et pro duobus
consulibus decem facti sunt, qui summam
125 potestatem haberent, Decemviri nominati.

18. Post viginti deinde annos Veientes rebella-

Camillus
Dictator.
B.C. 405

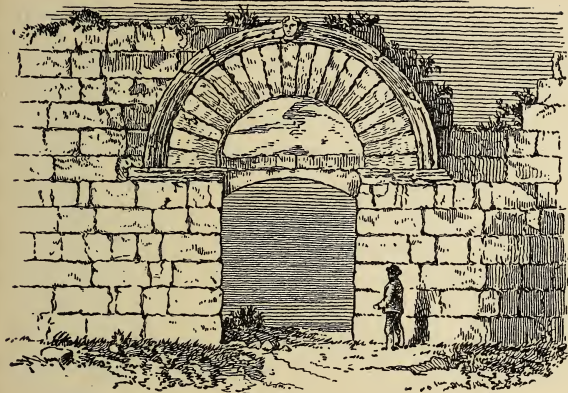
verunt. Dictator contra ipsos missus est
Furius Camillus, qui primum eos vicit acie;
mox etiam civitatem diu obsidens cepit, antiquissimam
130 Italiae atque ditissimam. Post eam cepit et Faliscos,
non minus nobilem civitatem; sed commota est ei
invidia, quod praedam male divisisset, damnatusque
ob eam causam et expulsus civitate est.

19. Statim Galli Senones ad urbem venerunt; et

135 Rome taken
by the Gauls.
B.C. 390.

Romanos apud flumen Alliam victos secuti,
etiam urbem occupaverunt; neque defendi
quidquam nisi capitolium potuit. Quod quum diu
obsedissent, et jam Romani fame laborarent, a Camillo,
qui in vicinâ civitate exsulabat, victi sunt: postea
140 tamen, accepto etiam auro ne capitolium obsiderent,
recesserunt; quos secutus Camillus ita cecidit, ut et
aurum, quod his datum fuerat, et omnia militaria signa
revocaret.

20. Titus, Quintius dictator adversus
Gallos, qui in Italiam venerant, missus est. Hi trans
145 Anienem fluvium consederant. Nobilissimus de sena-
toribus, Titus Manlius, Gallum ad singulare certamen
provocantem occidit; torquem aureum sustulit, et in
collo suo imposuit; quâ de re in perpetuum sibi
et posteris cognomen Torquati accepit. Galli fugati



Gate of Falerii. (P. 6.)



Coin of Pyrrhus, struck in Italy or Sicily (Head of Zeus and Figure of Dione). (P. 8.)



Coin struck in Etruria during Hannibalian War. Negro's Head and Elephant. (P. 8.)

Coin commemorating the Victory of Metellus, struck B.C. 99-94. (P. 8.)

sunt. Mox per C. Sulpicium dictatorem etiam 150
 victi sunt. 21. Mox quum legiones profectae
 essent adversus Gallos, duce Lucio Furio Camillo,
 quidam ex Gallis unum e Romanis, qui esset
 optimus, provocavit. Tum se Marcus Valerius,
 tribunus militum, obtulit; et quum processisset 155
 armatus, corvus ei in galeâ consedit. Mox, commissâ
 adversus Gallum pugnâ, idem corvus alis et unguibus
 Galli oculos verberavit: ita ut, a tribuno Valerio
 interfectus, non solum victoriam ei, sed etiam nomen,
 dederit; nam postea idem Corvinus est dictus, ac 160
 propter hoc meritum annorum trium et viginti consul
 est factus.

22. Jam Romani potentes esse coeperunt. Bellum
 enim apud Samnitas gerebatur, qui medii sunt ^{Samnite}
 inter Picenum, Campaniam et Apuliam. L. ^{War.} 165
 Papius Cursor cum honore dictatoris ad id bellum
 profectus est. Qui quum Romam rediisset, Q. Fabio
 Maximo, magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum
 reliquit, praecepit, ne se absente pugnaret. Ille,
 occasione repertâ, felicissime dimicavit, et Samnitas 170
 delevit. Ob quam rem a dictatore capitis damnatus,
 quod se vetante pugnasset, ingenti favore militum et
 populi liberatus est. 23. Postea Samnites Romanos,
 apud Furculas Caudinas angustiis locorum ^{Battle of the}
 conclusos, ingenti dedecore vicerunt et sub ^{Caudine Forks.}
^{B.C. 321.} 175
 jugum miserunt. Pax tamen a senatu et populo soluta
 est, quae cum ipsis propter necessitatem facta fuerat.

Postea Samnites victi sunt a L. Papirio consule septem millia eorum sub jugum missa. Papirius de
 180 Samnitibus triumphavit. Eo tempore Appius Claudius censor Aquam Claudiam induxit, et viam Appiam stravit.

WAR WITH PYRRHUS, KING OF EPIRUS. B.C. 281.

24. Interjectis aliquot annis, Tarentinis, qui jam in ultimâ Italiâ sunt, bellum indictum est. His ut
 185 auxilium ferret, Pyrrhus, Epiri rex, in Italiam venit. Tum primum Romani cum transmarino hoste dimicaverunt. Missus est contra eum consul Publius Valerius Laevinus, qui, quum exploratores Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra duci, ostendique omnem
 190 exercitum, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiarent, Pyrrho quaecunque a Romanis agerentur. 25. Commissâ mox pugnâ, quum jam Pyrrhus fugeret, elephantorum auxilio vicit, quos incognitos Romani expaverunt; sed nox proelio finem dedit. Laevinus tamen per noctem
 195 fugit. Pyrrhus Romanos mille octingentos cepit, eosque summo honore tractavit: occisos sepelivit; quos quum adverso vulnere et truci vultu mortuos jacere vidisset, tulisse ad coelum manus dicitur cum hâc voce, se totius orbis dominum esse potuisse, si tales sibi milites
 200 contigissent. 26. Postea Pyrrhus, junctis sibi Samnitibus, Lucanis, Bruttiis, Romam perrexit; omnia ferro ignique vastavit; Campaniam depopulatus est;



Coin of Flamininus, struck in Greece. (P. 18.)



Portrait of Pyrrhus (?).
(Arndt-Brunn-Bruckmann, *Griech. u. Röm. Porträts.*) (P. 7.)



atque Praenesten venit milliario ab urbe octavo decimo. Mox terrore exercitus, qui cum consule sequebatur, in Campaniam se recepit. Legati ad 205
 Pyrrhum de redimendis captivis missi, ab eo honorifice suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio Romam misit. 27. Unum ex legatis Romanorum, Fabricium, sic admiratus est, ut, quum eum pauperem esse cognovisset, quartâ parte regni promissâ, sollicitare voluerit, ut ad se 210
 transiret; contemptusque a Fabricio est. Quare quum Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum praecipuum virum, Cineam nomine, misit, qui pacem aequis conditionibus peteret, ita ut Pyrrhus partem Italiae, quam jam armis occupaverat, obtineret. 215
 28. Interjecto anno, contra Pyrrhum Fabricius est missus, qui prius inter legatos sollicitari non potuerat, quartâ parte regni promissâ. Tum, ^{The integrity of Fabricius.} quum vicina castra ipse et rex haberet, medicus Pyrrhi ad eum nocte venit, promittens veneno Pyrrhum 220
 se occisurum, si sibi aliquid polliceretur; quem Fabricius vinctum reduci jussit ad dominum, Pyrrhoque dici quae medicus spondisset. Tum rex, admirans eum, dixisse fertur, "Ille est Fabricius qui difficilior ab honestate quam sol a cursu suo averti potest." 225
 29. Tum rex in Siciliam profectus est. Fabricius, victis Samnitibus et Lucanis, triumphavit. Consules deinde Manius Curius Dentatus et Cornelius Lentulus adversus Pyrrhum missi sunt. Curius exercitum ejus superavit; ipsum Tarentum fugavit; castra cepit. Eo 230

die caesa sunt hostium viginti tria millia. Curius Dentatus in consulatu triumphavit. Primus Romam elephantos quattuor duxit. Pyrrhus etiam Tarento mox recessit, et apud Argos occisus est.

FIRST PUNIC WAR. B.C. 263-241.

235 30. Quinto anno belli Punici, quod contra Afros gerebatur, primum Romani, Caio Duilio et Cneio Cornelio Asino consulibus, in mari dimicaverunt, paratis navibus rostratis, quas Liburnas vocant. Consul Cornelius fraude deceptus est. Duilius, com-
240 misso praelio, Carthaginensium ducem vicit; triginta et unam naves cepit, quattuordecim mersit; octo millia hostium cepit, tria millia occidit: neque ulla victoria Romanis gratior fuit, quod, invicti terrâ, jam etiam mari plurimum possent.

245 31. Lucio Manlio Volgone, Marco Atilio Regulo
Regulus.
B.C. 255. consulibus, bellum in Africam translatum est contra Hamilcarem, Carthaginensium ducem.

In mari est pugnatum, victusque est; nam perditis sexaginta quattuor navibus, retro se recepit: Romani
250 viginti duas amiserunt: sed quum in Africam transissent, consules usque ad Carthaginem processerunt; multisque vastatis, Manlius victor Romam rediit, et viginti septem millia captivorum reduxit. Atilius Regulus in Africâ remansit, et saepius victor, septua-
255 ginta quattuor civitates in fidem accepit.

32. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romanis petierunt, quam quum Regulus nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus dare, Afri auxilium a Lacedaemoniis petierunt, et, duce Xanthippo, qui a Lacedaemoniis missus fuerat, Regulus ita victus est, ut duo millia 260 tantum ex omni Romano exercitu superessent; quingenti capti sunt, triginta millia occisa; Regulus ipse in catenas conjectus. 33. Postea Metellus in Siciliâ Afrorum ducem, cum centum triginta elephantis et magnis copiis venientem, superavit; viginti millia 265 hostium cecidit; viginti sex elefantos cepit, reliquos errantes per Numidas, quos in auxilium habebat, collegit et Romam deduxit ingenti pompâ. 34. Post haec mala Carthaginienses Regulum ducem, quem ceperant, petierunt, ut Romam proficisceretur, et 270 pacem a Romanis obtineret, ac permutationem captivorum faceret. Ille Romam quum venisset, inductus in senatum, nihil quasi Romanus egit, dixitque, se ex illâ die, quâ in potestatem Afrorum venisset, Romanum esse desiisse. 35. Itaque et uxorem a complexu 275 removit, et senatui suasit, ne pax cum Poenis fieret. Itaque obtinuit. Nam Afros, pacem petentes, noluit admittere; ipse Carthaginem rediit, offerentibusque Romanis, ut eum Romae tenerent, negavit, se in eâ urbe mansurum, in quâ, postquam Afris servierat, 280 dignitatem honesti civis habere non posset. Regressus igitur ad Africam omnibus suppliciis exstinctus est. 36. Caio Lutatio Catulo, Aulo Postumio Albino con-

sulibus, anno belli Punici vicesimo tertio, Catulo bellum
 285 contra Afros commissum est. Profectus est cum tre-
 centis navibus in Siciliam. Afri contra ipsum quadrin-
 gentas paraverunt. Lutatius Catulus navem aeger
 ascendit, vulneratus enim in pugnâ superiore fuerat.
 Contra Lilybaeum pugnatum est ingenti virtute Roman-
 290 orum; nam septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves
 captae sunt, centum viginti quinque demersae; triginta
 duo millia hostium capta, tredecim occisa; infinitum
 auri argentique pondus in potestatem Romanorum re-
 ductum. Ex classe Romanâ duodecim naves demersae.
 295 Statim Carthaginienses pacem petierunt, tributaque
 iis pax.

SECOND PUNIC WAR.

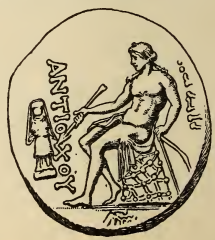
37. Bellum Punicum secundum Romanis illatum
 The Carthaginians est per Hannibalem, Carthaginiensium
 under Hannibal. B.C. 218-202. ducem, qui Saguntum, Hispaniae urbem
 300 Romanis amicam, oppugnare aggressus est. Huic
 Romani per legatos denunciaverunt, ut bello abstineret:
 is legatos admittere noluit. Romani etiam Cartha-
 ginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Hannibali ne bellum
 contra socios populi Romani gereret. Saguntini interea,
 305 fame victi captique ab Hannibale, gravissimis poenis
 afficiuntur. 38. Tum Publius Cornelius Scipio cum
 exercitu in Hispaniam profectus est; Tiberius Sem-
 pronius in Siciliam. Bellum Carthaginiensibus in-
 dictum est. Hannibal, relicto in Hispaniâ fratre



Helmet (Carthaginian ?) from the field of Cannae. (P. 13.)



Coin of Philip V. of Macedon, with Portrait. (P. 18.)



Coin of Antiochus, with portrait and figure of Apollo on Omphalos. (P. 18.)

Hasdrubale, Pyrenaeum transiit; Alpes, adhuc in eâ 310
 parte invias, sibi patefecit. Traditur ad Italiam octo-
 ginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem
 et triginta elephantos adduxisse. Sempronius Grac-
 chus, cognito in Italiam Hannibalis adventu, e Siciiliâ
 exercitum Ariminum trajecit. 39. Publius Cornelius 315
 Scipio Hannibali primus occurrit: commisso praelio,
 fugatis suis, ipse vulneratus in castra rediit. Sem-
 pronius Gracchus, quum apud Trebiam Battle of the
Trebiam.
B.C. 218.
 amnem conflixisset, vincitur. Inde ad Tus-
 ciam veniens, Hannibal Flamini consuli occurrit: 320
 ipsum Flaminium interemit; Romanorum viginti quin-
 que millia caesa sunt; ceteri diffugerunt. Missus
 adversus Hannibalem postea a Romanis Q. Fabius
 Maximus. Is eum, differendo pugnam, ab impetu
 fregit, et mox, inventâ occasione, vicit. 325

40. Quingentesimo et quadragesimo anno a conditâ
 urbe L. Aemilius Paullus, P. Terentius Varro contra
 Hannibalem mittuntur, Fabioque succedunt, qui
 ambos consules monuit, ut Hannibalem, calidum et
 impatientem ducem, non aliter vincerent, quam proe- 330
 lium differendo. Verum quum impatientiâ Varronis
 consulis apud vicum qui Cannae appellatur, Battle of
Cannae.
B.C. 216.
 in Appuliâ pugnatum esset, ambo consules
 vincuntur. 41. In eâ pugnâ tria millia Afrorum
 pereunt; magna pars de exercitu Hannibalis sauciatur. 335
 Nullo tamen proelio Romani graviora damna accepe-
 runt: periit enim in eo Æmilius Paulus consul; con-

sulares et praetorii viginti, senatores capti aut occisi triginta, nobiles viri trecenti, equitum tria millia et
 340 quingenti: ita ut tres modios aureorum annulorum Carthaginem mitteret, quos e manibus equitum Romanorum, senatorum, militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniâ, ubi frater Hannibalis Hasdrubal remanserat cum magno exercitu, ut eam totam Afris subigeret, a duobus Scipionibus, Romanis ducibus, vincitur,
 345 perditque in pugnâ triginta quinque millia hominum.

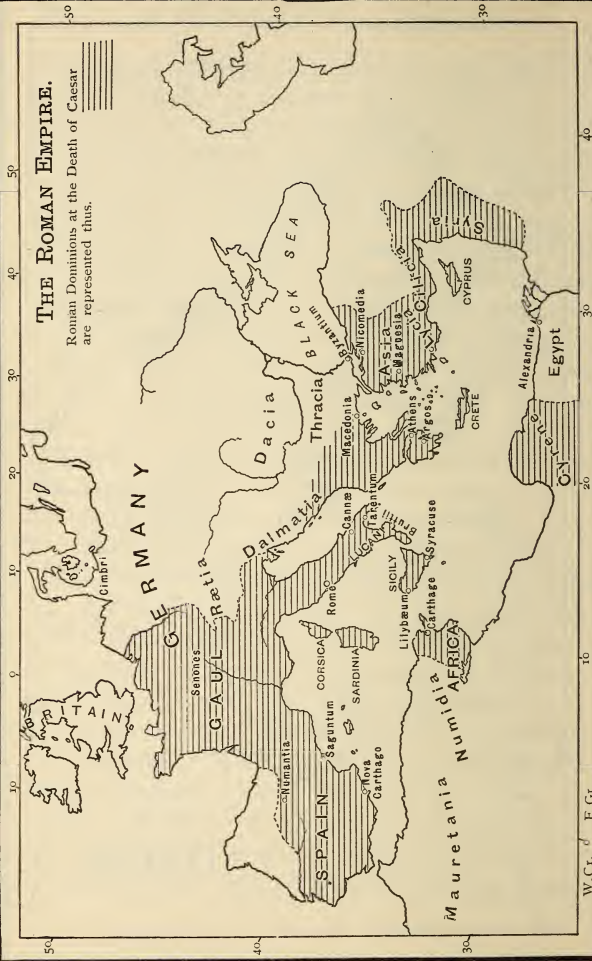
42. Decimo anno postquam Poëni in Italiam venerant, Hannibal usque ad quartum milliarium urbis accessit; equites ejus usque ad portam. Mox consulum
 350 metu, cum exercitu venientum, Hannibal ad Campaniam se recepit. In Hispaniâ a fratre ejus Hasdrubale ambo Scipiones, qui per multos annos victores fuerant, interficiuntur; exercitus tamen integer mansit; casu enim magis erant, quam virtute, decepti.

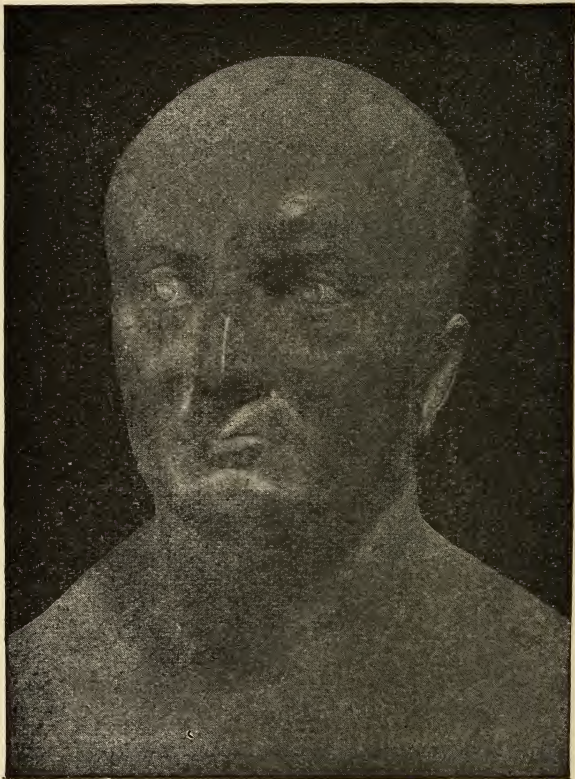
355 43. Tandem ad Hispanias Publius Cornelius Scipio mittitur, filius Publii Scipionis qui ibidem bellum gesserat, annos natus quattuor et viginti, vir Romanorum omnium et suâ aetate et posteriori tempore fere primus. Is Carthaginem Novam capit,
 360 in quâ omne aurum et argentum et belli apparatus Afri habebant. Anno decimo quarto postquam in Italiam Hannibal venerat Scipio, consul factus, in Africam mittitur; cui viro divinum quiddam inesse existimabatur, adeo ut putaretur etiam cum numinibus
 365 habere sermonem. 44. Is Syphacem, Numidiae regem,



THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

Roman Dominions at the Death of Caesar are represented thus.





Scipio Africanus Major (?) (P. 17.)

qui se Afris conjunxerat, capit. Syphax, cum nobilissimis Numidis et infinitis spoliis, a Scipione Romam mittitur; quâ re auditâ, omnis fere Italia Hannibalem deserit: ipse a Carthaginiensibus in Africam redire jubetur, quam Scipio vastabat. Ita anno septimo decimo 370 ab Hannibale Italia liberata est, quam flens dicitur reliquisse. Infertur a Scipione et Masinissâ, alio rege Numidarum, qui amicitiam cum Scipione fecerat, Carthagini bellum. 45. Hannibal tres exploratores ad Scipionis castra misit, quos captos Scipio circumduci 375 per castra jussit, ostendique totum exercitum, mox etiam prandium dari, eosque dimitti, ut renuntiarent Hannibali quae apud Romanos vidissent. Battle of Zama. B.C. 202 Interea proelium ab utroque duce instructum est, quale vix ullâ memoriâ fuit, quum peritissimi viri copias suas ad bellum educerent. Scipio victor recedit, paene ipso Hannibale capto, qui primum cum multis equitibus, deinde cum viginti, postremo cum quattuor, evasit. Post id certamen pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est. Scipio Romam rediit, et 385 ingenti gloriâ triumphavit, atque Africanus ex eo appellari coeptus est.

EASTERN CONQUESTS AND THIRD PUNIC WAR

46. Transacto Punico bello, secutum est Macedonicum contra Philippum regem. Quin- Macedonian War B.C. 200. gentesimo et quinquagesimo primo

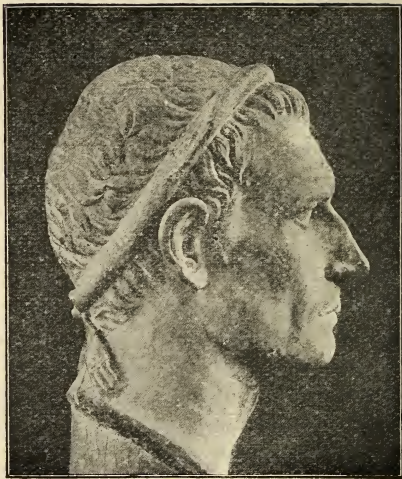
anno ab urbe conditâ T. Quinctius Flaminius adversus Philippum rem prospere gessit; pax ei data est. Transacto bello Macedonico secutum est Syriacum

395 War with Antiochus.
B.C. 192. contra Antiochum regem, P. Cornelio Scipione, M'. Acilio Glabrione consulibus. Huic Antiocho Hannibal se junxerat, Carthaginem, patriam suam, metu, ne Romanis traderetur, relinquens. M'. Acilius Glabrio in Achaiâ bene pugnavit. Castra regis Antiochi nocturnâ pugnâ
400 capta sunt, et ipse fugatus est.

47. Tum Scipio Africanus fratri suo L. Cornelio Scipioni consuli legatus contra Antiochum profectus est. Hannibal, qui cum Antiocho erat, navali proelio victus est. Ipse postea Antiochus circa Sipylum ad
405 Magnesiam, Asiae civitatem, a consule Cornelio Scipione ingenti proelio fusus est. Quinquaginta millia peditum, tria equitum eo certamine ex parte regis occisa sunt. Tum rex Antiochus Peace is made.
B.C. 190. pacem petiit, quae data est a senatu.

410 Hannibal, qui victo Antiocho, ne Romanis traderetur, ad Prusiam, Bithyniae regem, fugerat, repetitus etiam ab eo est per T. Quinctium Flaminius. Et quum tradendus Romanis esset, venenum bibit et apud Libyssam in finibus Nicomediensium sepultus est.

415 48. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginem suscipitur, anno quinquagesimo primo postquam
Third Punic War
B.C. 149. secundum Punicum bellum transactum erat. Hi profecti Carthaginem oppugnaverunt. Contra eos



Portrait of Antiochus the Great (?) at Paris. (P. 19.)

Hasdrubal, dux Carthaginiensium, dimicabat. Phamea, dux alius, equitatu praerat Carthaginiensium. 420
 Scipio tunc, Scipionis Africani nepos, tribunus ibi militabat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat. Nam et paratissimus ad dimicandum et consultissimus habebatur. Itaque per eum multa prospere a consulibus gesta sunt, nec quidquam magis 425
 vel Hasdrubal vel Phamea vitabant, quam contra eam Romanorum partem committere, ubi Scipio dimicabat.

49. Quum igitur clarum Scipionis nomen esset, juvenis adhuc consul est factus et contra Carthaginem missus. Is eam cepit ac diruit. Spolia ibi inventa, 430
 quae variarum civitatum excidiis Carthago collegerat, et ornamenta urbium, quae sua recognoscebant, civitatibus Siciliae, Italiae, Africae reddidit. Ita Carthago septingentesimo anno, postquam con- Destruction of
 dita erat, deleta est. Scipio nomen, quod Carthage.
 avus ejus acceperat, meruit, scilicet ut propter virtutem B.C. 146. 435
 etiam ipse Africanus junior vocaretur.

50. Q. Pompeius deinde consul a Numantinis, quae Hispaniae civitas fuit opulentissima, superatus, pacem ignobilem fecit. Post eum C. Hostilius Man- 440
 cinus consul iterum cum Numantinis pacem fecit infamem, quam populus et senatus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi, ut in illo, quem auctorem foederis habebant, injuriam soluti foederis vindicarent. Post tantam igitur ignominiam, quâ a 445
 Numantinis bis Romani exercitus fuerant subjugati,

P. Scipio Africanus secundo consul factus et ad Numantiam missus est. 51. Is primum militem vitiosum et ignavum, exercendo magis quam puniendo, 450 Destruction of Numantia. B.C. 133. Hispaniae civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditionem accepit; postremo ipsam Numantiam, diu obsessam, fame confecit et a solo evertit, et reliquam provinciam in fidem accepit. Eo tempore 455 Attalus rex Asiae, frater Eumenis, mortuus est, heredemque populum Romanum reliquit. Ita imperio Romano per testamentum Asia accessit.

52. P. Scipione Nasicâ et L. Calpurnio Bestiâ con- War with Jugurtha. B.C. 111. sulibus, Jugurthae, Numidarum regi, bellum 460 illatum est, quod Adherbalem et Hiempsalem, Micipsae filios, fratres suos, reges et populi Romani amicos, interemisset. Missus adversus eum consul Calpurnius Bestia, corruptus regis pecuniâ, pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quae a senatu improbata est. 465 Postea contra eundem, insequenti anno, Spurius Postumius Albinus profectus est. Is quoque per fratrem ignominiose contra Numidas pugnavit. 53. Tertio missus Q. Caecilius Metellus consul exercitum ingenti severitate et moderatione correctum, quum nihil in 470 quenquam cruentum faceret, ad disciplinam Romanam reduxit. Jugurtham variis proeliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitates ipsius in deditionem accepit. Et quum jam bello finem positurus esset, successum est ei a C. Mario. Is Jugurtham et

Bocchum, Mauritaniae regem, qui auxilium Jugurthae 475
 ferre coeperat, pariter superavit. 54. Aliquanta et
 ipse oppida Numidia cepit, belloque terminum posuit,
 capto Jugurthâ per quaestorem suum Cornelium
 Sullam, ingentem virum, tradente Boccho Jugurtham,
 qui pro eo ante pugnaverat. Et duo triumphi de 480
 Jugurthâ, primus per Metellum, secundus per Marium,
 acti sunt. Ante currum tamen Marii Jugurtha cum
 duobus filiis ductus est catenatus, et mox jussu Death of
 Jugurtha.
 B.C. 106.
 consulis in carcere strangulatus.

MARIUS AND SULLA.

55. Dum bellum in Numidiâ contra Jugurtham 485
 geritur, Romani consules M. Manlius et Q. The Cimbrian
 War.
 B.C. 105.
 Caepio a Cimbris et Teutonibus et Tigurinis
 et Ambronibus, quae erant Germanorum et Gallorum
 gentes, victi sunt juxta flumen Rhodanum, et ingenti
 interneccione attriti, etiam castra sua et magnam 490
 partem exercitus perdiderunt. Timor Romae grandis
 fuit, ne iterum Galli Romam venirent. Ergo Marius
 post victoriam Jugurthinam secundo consul est factus,
 bellumque ei contra Cimbros et Teutonas decretum
 est. Tertio quoque ei et quarto delatus est consulatus, 495
 quia bellum Cimbricum protrahebatur. Sed in quarto
 consulatu collegam habuit Q. Lutatium Catulum. 56.
 Cum Cimbris itaque confluxit, et duobus proeliis du-
 centa millia hostium cecidit, octoginta millia cepit et

500 ducem eorum Teutobodum, propter quod meritum
absens quinto consul est factus. Interea Cimbri et
Teutones, quorum copia adhuc infinita erat, ad Italiam
transierunt. Iterum a C. Mario et Q. Catulo contra
eos dimicatum est, sed a Catuli parte felicius. Nam
505 proelio, quod simul ambo gesserunt, centum quadra-
ginta millia, aut in pugnâ, aut in fugâ, caesa sunt,
sexaginta millia capta. Romani milites ex utroque
exercitu trecenti perierunt. Tria et triginta Cimbris
signa sublata sunt. Is belli finis fuit. Triumphus
510 utrique decretus est.

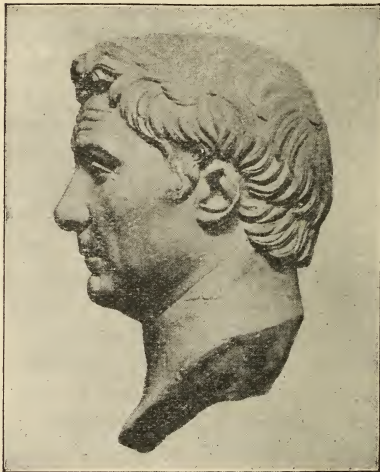
57. Anno urbis conditae sexcentesimo sexagesimo
The Civil and
Mithridatic Wars.
B.C. 88. secundo primum Romae bellum civile
 commotum est, eodem anno etiam Mith-
 ridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius sexies con-
 515 sul dedit. Nam quum Sulla consul contra Mithridaten
 gesturus bellum, qui Asiam et Achaiam occupaverat,
 mitteretur, isque exercitum in Campaniâ paulisper
 teneret, ut belli socialis, quod intra Italiam gestum
 fuerat, reliquiae tollerentur, Marius affectavit, ut ipse
 520 ad bellum Mithridaticum mitteretur. Quâ re Sulla
 commotus cum exercitu ad urbem venit. 58. Illic
 contra Marium et Sulpicium dimicavit. Primus urbem
 Romam armatus ingressus est, Sulpicium interfecit,
 Marium fugavit, atque ita, consulibus ordinatis in
 525 futurum annum Cn. Octavio et L. Cornelio Cinnâ, ad
 Asiam profectus est. Mithridates enim, qui Ponti rex
 erat, primo Nicomeden, amicum populi Romani,

Bithyniâ voluit expellere, senatuique mandavit, bellum se ei propter injurias, quas passus fuerat, illaturum. A senatu responsum est Mithridati, si id faceret, 530 fore ut bellum a Romanis et ipse pateretur. Quare iratus Cappadociam statim occupavit, et ex eâ Ariobarzanen, regem et amicum populi Romani, fugavit. 59. Mox etiam Bithyniam invasit et Paphlagoniam, pulsus ex eâ regibus, amicis populi Romani, 535 Pylaemene et Nicomede. Inde Ephesum contendit, et per omnem Asiam literas misit, ut, ubicunque inventi essent cives Romani, uno die occiderentur. Postea commisso proelio contra Archelaum, Mithridatis in Achaiâ ducem, ita eum vicit, ut ex centum 540 viginti millibus vix decem Archelao superessent, ex Sullae exercitu quattuordecim tantum homines interficerentur. Hâc pugnâ cognitâ, Mithridates septuaginta millia lectissima ex Asia Archelao misit, contra quem Sulla iterum commisit. Primo proelio quin- 545 decim millia hostium interfecta sunt. Secundo omnes Mithridatis copiae extinctae sunt, Archelaus ipse triduo nudus in paludibus latuit. Hâc re auditâ, Mithridates cum Sullâ de pace agi jussit. 60. Sed quum legati a rege Mithridate, qui pacem petebant, 550 venissent, non aliter se daturum Sulla esse respondit, nisi rex, relictis iis, quae occupaverat, ad regnum suum rediisset. Postea tamen ad colloquium ambo venerunt. Pax inter eos ordinata est, ne Sulla ad bellum civile festinans a tergo periculum haberet. 555

Nam dum Sulla in Achaiâ atque Asiâ Mithridatem vincit, Marius, qui fugatus erat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparaverunt, et ingressi urbem Romam nobilissimos ex senatu et
560 consulares viros interfecerunt, multos proscripserunt, ipsius Sullae domo eversâ, filios et uxorem ad fugam compulerunt. 61. Universus reliquus senatus ex urbe fugiens ad Sullam in Graeciam venit, orans, ut patriae subveniret. Ille in Italiam trajecit, bellum
565 civile gesturus adversus Norbanum et Scipionem consules. Et primo proelio Norbanum vicit non longe a Capuâ. Inde etiam ad Scipionem se convertit, et ante proelium totum ejus exercitum sine sanguine in deditionem accepit. Sed quum Romae mutati consules
570 essent, Marius, Marii filius, ac Papirius Carbo consulatum accepissent, Sulla contra Marium juniorem dimicavit, et, viginti millibus ejus occisis, quadringentos de suis perdidit. Mox etiam urbem ingressus est. Marium, Marii filium, Praenesten persecutus, obsedit,
575 et ad mortem compulit. 62. Cn. quoque Carbo, consul alter, ab Arimino ad Siciliam fugit, et ibi per Cn. Pompeium interfectus est, quem adolescentem Sulla atque annos unum et viginti natum, cognitâ ejus industriâ, tantis exercitibus praefecerat, ut secundus a
580 Sullâ haberetur. Occiso ergo Carbone, Siciliam Pompeius recepit. Transgressus inde ad Africam Domitium, Marianae partis ducem, et Hiarbam, regem Mauritaniae, qui Domitio auxilium ferebat, occidit. Post



Coin with Heads of Sextus Pompeius (on left), and Pompeius Magnus and the younger Cneius (on right), B.C. 42-38. (P. 29.)



Portrait of Pompeius at Paris.
Mittheil. des Deutsch. Archäol. Inst., Röm. Abt. (P. 25.)

haec Sulla de Mithridate ingenti gloriâ triumphavit. Cn. etiam Pompeius, quod nulli Romanorum tributum 585 erat, quartum et vicesimum annum agens, de Africâ triumphavit. Hunc finem habuerunt duo bella funestissima, Italicum, quod et sociale dictum est, et civile, quae ambo tracta sunt per annos decem.

63. Interjectis aliquot annis, mortuus est Nico- 590 medes, rex Bithyniae, et per testamen- Third Mithridatic War. B.C. 74. tum populum Romanum fecit heredem.

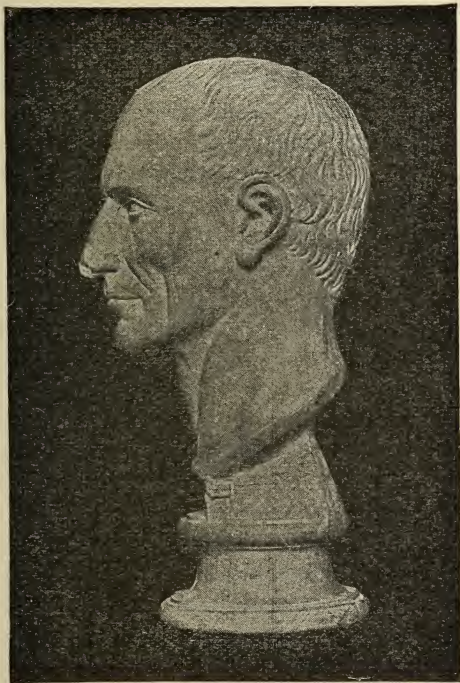
Mithridates, pace ruptâ, Bithyniam et Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem 595 victus ab eo acie, etiam intra oppidum coactus est et obsessus. Sed quum se inde Mithridates Cyzicum transtulisset, ut, Cyzico captâ, totam Asiam invaderet, Lucullus ei alter consul occurrit. Ac dum Mithridates in obsidione Cyzici commoratur, ipse 600 eum a tergo obsedit, fameque consumpsit, et multis proeliis vicit, et postremo Byzantium, quae nunc Constantinopolis est, fugavit. Navali quoque proelio duces ejus Lucullus oppressit. Ita unâ hieme et aestate a Lucullo centum fere millia regis exstincta 605 sunt.

64. Dum haec geruntur, piratae omnia maria infestabant ita, ut Romanis, toto orbe victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cn. Pompeio decretum est. Quod intra paucos menses 610 ingenti et felicitate et celeritate confecit. Mox ei

delatum bellum etiam contra regem Mithridaten et Tigranen. Quo suscepto, Mithridaten in Armeniâ minore nocturno proelio vicit, castra diripuit; quadra-
 615 ginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriones. Mithridates cum uxore fugit et duobus comitibus. Neque multo post, quum in suos saeviret, seditione Pharnacis, filii sui, apud milites ad mortem coactus, venenum hausit.
 620 Hunc finem habuit Mithridates. Periit autem apud Bosporum, vir ingentis industriae consiliique.

65. M. Tullio Cicerone oratore et C. Antonio Conspiracy of consulibus, L. Sergius Catilina, nobilis-Catilina. B.C. 63. simi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad
 625 delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam, claris quidem, sed audacibus viris. A Cicerone urbe expulsus est. Socii ejus deprehensi in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilina ipse proelio victus est et interfectus.

630 66. Julius Caesar, qui postea imperavit, cum L. Caesar's foreign Bibulo consul est factus. Decreta est ei successes. B.C. 56. Gallia et Illyricum cum legionibus decem. Is primo vicit Helvetios, qui nunc Sequani appellantur, deinde vincendo per bella gravissima usque ad Ocea-
 635 num Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis novem fere omnem Galliam, quae inter Alpes, flumen Rhodanum, Rhenum et Oceanum est, et circuitu patet ad bis et tricies centena millia passuum. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem



Bust of Julius Caesar in the British Museum. (P. 26.)

Romanorum cognitum erat, et eos quoque victos, 640
 obsidibus acceptis, stipendiarios fecit. Galliae autem
 tributi nomine annum imperavit sestertium quadrin-
 genties, Germanosque trans Rhenum aggressus im-
 manissimis proeliis vicit. Inter tot successus ter male
 pugnavit, apud Arvernos semel praesens et absens in 645
 Germania bis. Nam legati ejus duo, Titurius et
 Aurunculeius, per insidias caesi sunt.

67. Hinc jam bellum civile successit exsecrandum
 et lacrimabile, quo praeter calamitates, Civil War between
 Caesar and Pompey.
 B.C. 49, quae in proeliis acciderunt, etiam 650
 populi Romani fortuna mutata est. Caesar enim
 rediens ex Galliâ victor coepit poscere alterum con-
 sulatum atque ita, ut sine dubio aliquo ei defer-
 retur. Contradictum est a Marcello consule, a Bibulo,
 a Pompeio, a Catone, jussusque dimissis exercitibus 655
 ad urbem redire. Propter quam injuriam ab Arimino,
 ubi milites congregatos habebat, adversum patriam
 cum exercitu venit. Consules cum Pompeio sena-
 tusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit et
 in Graeciam transiit. Apud Epirum, Macedoniam, 660
 Achaiam, Pompeio duce, senatus contra Caesarem
 bellum paravit. 68. Cæsar vacuum urbem ingressus
 dictatorem se fecit. Inde Hispanias petiit. Ibi
 Pompeii exercitus validissimos et fortis- Battle of Pharsalia.
 B.C. 48. simos cum tribus ducibus, L. Afranio, 665
 M. Petreio, M. Varrone, superavit. Inde regressus
 in Graeciam transiit, adversum Pompeium dimicavit.

Primo proelio victus est et fugatus, evasit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompeius sequi noluit, dixitque
 670 Caesar, nec Pompeium scire vincere, et illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessaliâ apud Pharsaliam, productis utrimque ingentibus copiis, dimicaverunt. 69. Nunquam adhuc Romanae copiae in unum neque majores, neque melioribus
 675 Death of Pompey. B.C. 48. ducibus convenerant, totum terrarum orbem facile subacturae, si contra barbaros ducerentur. Pugnatum tamen est ingenti contentione, victusque ad postremum Pompeius et castra ejus direpta sunt. Ipse fugatus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege Aegypti,
 680 cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat propter juvenilem ejus aetatem, acciperet auxilia. Qui, fortunam magis quam amicitiam secutus, occidit Pompeium, caput ejus et annulum Caesari misit. Quo conspecto, Caesar etiam lacrimas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput et
 685 generi quondam sui.

70. Mox Caesar Alexandriam venit. Ipsi quoque Ptolemaeus parare voluit insidias, quâ causâ regi bellum illatum est. Victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum loricâ aureâ. Caesar Alexandriâ potitus regnum Cleopatrae dedit, Ptolemaei sorori.
 690 Rediens inde Caesar Pharnacem, Mithridatis Magni filium, qui Pompeio in auxilium apud Thessaliam fuerat, rebellantem in Ponto atque multas populi Romani provincias occupantem, vicit acie, et postea ad
 695 mortem coëgit.



The Surrender of Jugurtha. Coin of 62 B.C. (P. 21.)



Portrait of Sulla. Coin of 57 B.C. Struck by Q. Pompeius Rufus. (P. 21.)



Coin of Mithridates, with Portrait and Pegasus. (P. 21.)



Coin commemorating the murder of Caesar, struck by Brutus, B.C. 43-42. Daggers and Cap of Liberty. (P. 29.)



Coin with Heads of Antony and Cleopatra, struck at Antioch. (P. 29.)

71. Postea Caesar Romam regressus quarto se consulem fecit, et statim ad Hispanias est profectus, ubi Pompeii filii, Cnaeus et Sextus, ingens bellum reparaverant. Multa proelia fuerunt, ultimum apud Mundam civitatem, in quo adeo Caesar paene victus est, ut, fugientibus suis, se voluerit occidere, ne post tantam rei militaris gloriam in potestatem adolescentium natus annos sex et quinquaginta veniret. Denique, reparatis suis, vicit. Ex Pompeii filiis major occisus est, minor fugit.

72. Inde Caesar, bellis civilibus toto orbe compositis, Romam rediit. Agere insolentius coepit et contra consuetudinem Romanae libertatis. Quum ergo et honores ex suâ voluntate praestaret, qui a populo antea deferebantur, nec senatui ad se venienti assurgeret, aliaque regia ac paene tyrannica faceret, conjuratum est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus equitibusque Romanis. Praecipui fuerunt inter conjuratos duo Bruti, ex eo genere Bruti, qui primus Romae consul fuerat et reges expulerat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergo Caesar, quum senatus die inter ceteros venisset ad curiam, tribus et viginti vulneribus confossus est.

CIVIL WAR RENEWED.

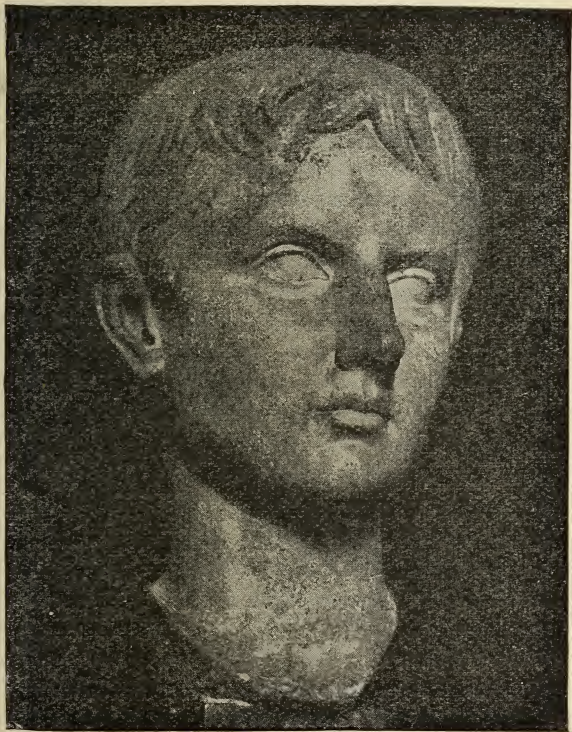
73. Anno urbis septingentesimo fere ac nono, interfecto Caesare, bella civilia reparata sunt. Per cussoribus enim Caesaris senatus favebat.

Antony and Octavianus. B.C. 43. 720

War with Pompey's sons. B.C. 45.

Death of Caesar. B.C. 44.

Antonius consul partium Caesaris civilibus bellis op-
 primere eos conabatur. Ergo, turbatâ republicâ, multa
 Antonius scelera committens a senatu hostis iudicatus
 725 est. Missi ad eum persequendum duo consules, Pansa
 et Hirtilius, et Octavianus adolescens, annos decem et
 octo natus, Caesaris nepos, quem ille testamento here-
 dem reliquerat et nomen suum ferre jusserat. Hic est,
 qui postea Augustus est dictus et rerum potitus.
 730 Quare profecti contra Antonium tres duces vicerunt
 eum. Evenit tamen, ut victores consules ambo more-
 rentur. Quare tres exercitus uni Caesari Augusto
 paruerunt. 74. Fugatus Antonius, amisso exercitu,
 confugit ad Lepidum, qui Caesari magister equitum
 735 fuerat et tum copias militum grandes habebat. A quo
 susceptus est. Mox, Lepido operam dante, Caesar cum
 Antonio pacem fecit, et, quasi vindicaturus patris sui
 mortem, a quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus,
 Romam cum exercitu profectus, extorsit, ut sibi vicesimo
 740 anno consulatus daretur. Senatum proscripsit cum
 Antonio et Lepido et rempublicam armis tenere coepit.
 Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est multique alii
 nobiles. 75. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfectores
 Battle of Caesaris, ingens bellum moverunt. Erant
 Philippi.
 745 B.C. 42. enim per Macedoniam et Orientem multi exer-
 citus, quos occupaverant. Profecti sunt igitur contra
 eos Caesar Octavianus Augustus et M. Antonius, re-
 manserat enim ad defendendam Italiam Lepidus.
 Apud Philippos, Macedoniae urbem, contra eos pugna-



Bust of Augustus in the British Museum. (P. 30.)

verunt. Primo proelio victi sunt Antonius et Caesar, 75c
 periit tamen dux nobilitatis Cassius; secundo Brutum
 et infinitam nobilitatem, quae cum illis bellum gesserat,
 victam interfecerunt. Ac sic inter eos divisa est res-
 publica, ut Augustus Hispanias, Gallias et Italiam
 teneret, Antonius Asiam, Pontum, Orientem. 76. In- 755
 terim a Sexto Pompeio, Cn. Pompeii Magni filio, ingens
 bellum in Siciliâ commotum est, iis, qui Death of
Sextus Pompeius.
B.C. 45.
 superfuerant ex partibus Bruti Cassiique,
 ad eum confluentibus. Bellatum est per Caesarem
 Augustum Octavianum et M. Antonium adversus 76c
 Sextum Pompeium. Pax postremo convenit. Interim
 Pompeius pacem rupit, et navali proelio victus, fugiens
 ad Asiam, interfectus est. Antonius, qui Asiam Orien-
 temque tenebat, repudiata sorore Caesaris Augusti
 Octaviani, Cleopatram, reginam Aegypti, duxit uxorem. 765
 Contra Persas ipse etiam pugnavit. Primis eos proeliis
 vicit, regrediens tamen fame et pestilentiâ laboravit et,
 quum instarent Parthi fugienti, ipse pro victo recessit.
 77. Hic quoque ingens bellum civile commovit, cogente
 uxore Cleopatrá, reginâ Aegypti, dum cupiditate Battle of
Actium.
B.C. 31. 770
 muliebri optat etiam in urbe regnare. Victus
 est ab Augusto navali pugnâ clarâ et illustri apud
 Actium, qui locus in Epiro est, ex quâ fugit in
 Aegyptum et, desperatis rebus, quum omnes ad August-
 um transirent, ipse se interemit. Cleopatra sibi aspi- 775
 dem admisit et veneno ejus exstincta est. Aegyptus
 per Octavianum Augustum imperio Romano adjecta

est, praepositusque ei Cn. Cornelius Gallus. Hunc primum Aegyptus Romanum iudicem habuit. Ita, 780 Octavianus bellistoto orbe confectis, Octavianus Augustus Emperor. b.c. 27. Romam rediit, duodecimo anno, postquam consul fuerat. Ex eo rempublicam per quadraginta et quattuor annos solus obtinuit. Ante enim duodecim annis cum Antonio et Lepido tenuerat. Ita ab initio 785 principatus ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuere. Obiit autem septuagesimo sexto anno morte communi in oppido Campaniae Atellâ. Romae in campo Martio sepultus est.

EXERCISES.

1.

1. Romulus was the son of a Vestal Virgin.
2. He built a city on the Palatine hill.
3. A small city was built in the 394th year.
4. Romulus had a brother Remus.

2.

1. The Senators will call the city Rome.
2. He receives one hundred virgins into the city.
3. He founded a state on account of the multitude.
4. He himself had not a wife.
5. They will bear off one hundred of their virgins.

3.

1. All these nations surrounded the city.
2. The Sabines will stir up a war.
3. There were tempests for five days.
4. While he was reigning the seventh year was completed.
5. After a war had been stirred up the neighbouring nations were conquered.

4.

1. The son of Pompilius will wage a great war.
2. The wars did not benefit the empire.
3. Romulus was thought to be a god.
4. The king will divide the year into ten months.
5. The temples at Rome were thought to be sacred.

5.

1. The city, being struck by lightning, was burnt.
2. The Roman senators will conquer the Alban thieves ;
3. of whom some will not wage war with the senators, others will be absent from the city.
4. The house has been enlarged, and is six miles from Rome.

6 and 7.

1. They fought against Numa's nephew.
2. Mount Aventine was added to the State.
3. Ancus Martius will receive the kingdom after Tullus Hostilius.
4. A circus having been built at Rome, Tarquinius established games.
5. On account of the circus the games will remain in our memory.
6. Tarquinius Priscus was the first to make walls and sewers at Rome.
7. They were the first to enter the city in triumph.
8. The Sabines also conquered the same (man).

8.

1. Servius Tullius was the son of a noble woman.
2. Servius Tullius, the Roman king, subdued the Sabines.
3. He enlarged the city by joining three hills (to it).
4. He was the first also who subdued the Sabines.
5. Hitherto the census had been unknown throughout the whole world.

9.

1. All the Romans were entered on the census (list).
2. Servius Tullius was killed by the wicked act of his son-in-law, the son of a king.
3. The son and daughter of a king killed Servius Tullius in the forty-fifth year.
4. Under Servius Tullius the King, Rome will have 84,000 citizens.
5. Tarquinius will have the daughter of a king for a wife.

10.

1. Tarquinius Superbus was the last of the Roman kings.
2. Ardea was situated eighteen miles from the city of Rome.
3. His son Tarquinius inflicted an injury on the wife of the most noble Collatinus.
4. The son of Tarquinius wronged the wife of Collatinus.
5. The wife of Collatinus, whom the younger Tarquinius had wronged, killed herself in sight of all.

11.

1. They took the kingdom away from Tarquinius.
2. The gates having been closed, the king with his wife and children was shut out.
3. On this account Tarquinius fled with his wife and children.
4. The king will leave his army in the city.
5. The king's children will flee into the city.

12.

1. It is resolved that the Consul do not hold the power longer than a year.
2. Collatinus began to excite the people.
3. If one consul wishes to be wicked he is restrained by the other.
4. After the king had been driven out Collatinus was consul.
5. It was resolved that he should not have the power more than a year.

13.

1. It is resolved that no one shall remain in the city.
2. All therefore removed from the city.
3. A man who was called Valerius will be made consul.
4. The dignity made him too insolent.
5. Having collected many men Tarquinius stirs up a war.
6. He fights a battle in order that he may be restored to power.

14.

1. However Brutus and Tarquinius kill one another (*se*) in turn.
2. Tarquinius did not withdraw from that war a conqueror.
3. Brutus was mourned for by the Roman matrons as the defender of their chastity.
4. Many nations were collected from all sides.
5. The dictatorship was a new dignity at Rome.
6. The dictator withdraws as a conqueror from the fight.

15.

1. The Romans drove Quintius Martius from the city.
2. The Volsci, whose city Quintius had taken, received the Roman leader.
3. They themselves gave him help against the Romans.
4. When he had come up as far as the city of Rome he withdrew his army.
5. Being angry he rejected the messengers who were seeking peace.
6. But he was overcome by the weeping and prayers of his mother Veturia and his wife Volumnia, who came to him out of the city.

16.

1. When Fabius was consul a war was undertaken against the Veientes.

2. Those who were of the Fabian gens set out alone against the enemy.
3. Three hundred noble men will fall in the battle.
4. One was not taken to battle on account of his youth.
5. When Fabius is consul, wars will be undertaken.

17.

1. Cincinnatus used to possess a field of two acres.
2. He is found ploughing; he kills the enemy and frees the army.
3. Ten men called Decemvirs received the chief power.
4. The Roman army was besieged on Mount Algidus.
5. The Romans will cultivate (their) fields with their own hands.

18.

1. The Romans sent Camillus (as) dictator against the Veientes.
2. The Veientes will be conquered in battle.
3. The Romans had besieged the most ancient city of Italy.
4. I shall stir up envy against Camillus.
5. The booty being badly divided, the Romans expelled Camillus.
6. The city having been captured, the Romans divided the spoil.

19.

1. The Senonian Gauls came and seized the city.

2. The Romans were not able to defend anything except the Capitol.
3. They blockaded the city and the Romans were distressed with hunger.
4. After they had been conquered by Camillus they withdrew.
5. Camillus followed and recovered the gold which he had given them.
6. Afterwards all the standards were recovered.

20.

1. The Gauls withdrew and encamped on the other side of the river Anio.
2. A Gaul challenged T. Manlius, one of the most noble senators, to single combat.
3. T. Manlius took away his golden collar and placed it on his own neck.
4. The surname Torquatus was given to him and to his posterity for ever.
5. The Gauls will have been conquered by C. Sulpicius.

21.

1. The Roman legions set out against the Gauls under the leadership of Camillus.
2. A certain Gaul having challenged the best man of the Romans to single combat, M. Valerius offered himself.
3. When he was armed a raven settled on his helmet.
4. This raven struck the Gaul's eyes and was killed by him.

5. Therefore the Gaul was not killed by Valerius alone.
6. This victory gave him the name Corvinus.

22.

1. The master of the horse began to be powerful.
2. Q. Fabius Maximus fought a battle, the dictator being absent.
3. The Romans will have set out to this war under the leadership of L. Papirius Cursor.
4. He found an opportunity and returned to Rome.
5. Q. Fabius Maximus was not condemned to death by the people.
6. The Samnites might have fought successfully.

23.

1. When the Romans had been conquered by the Samnites they were sent under the yoke.
2. The Samnites made peace with the Romans who had been conquered.
3. The Romans received a great disgrace at the Caudine Forks.
4. In that year the Appian Way was constructed by Claudius.
5. The Samnites will have shut up the Romans in the passes.

24.

1. Having been made consul, he declared war against the Tarentines.
2. In order to bring them help Pyrrhus comes into Italy.

3. An enemy from over the sea then, for the first time, fought with the Romans.
4. The Romans sent P. Valerius Laevinus against him.
5. Pyrrhus' scouts were taken and led through the Roman camp.
6. They were sent away to report to Pyrrhus what the Romans were doing.

25.

1. The elephants from over the sea were a help to the enemy.
2. Then Laevinus flees and night puts an end (*dare finem*) to the combat.
3. Pyrrhus began to take many Romans.
4. All the Romans who were slain were buried by Pyrrhus.
5. The fierce faces of the dead were seen by Pyrrhus.
6. Pyrrhus says that he is able to be lord of the whole world.

26.

1. The city having been laid waste by fire, Pyrrhus came to Praeneste.
2. The army fled through fear of the elephants.
3. He honourably received the ambassadors sent about restoring the army.
4. The captives will be sent to Rome.
5. The captives followed the consul from the city into Campania.
6. The Samnites will betake themselves to Pyrrhus.

27.

1. Fabricius, one of the ambassadors, admired Pyrrhus.
2. I know that you are so poor that you are despised by the Romans.
3. Pyrrhus promised a quarter of the kingdom to Fabricius.
4. He bribed the Romans to seek peace.
5. I shall send Cineas to seek peace on fair terms.
6. Fabricius, a poor man, was not despised by Pyrrhus.

28.

1. The King of Epirus was not able to bribe Fabricius by promising him a fourth part of the kingdom.
2. Pyrrhus' physician promised to kill his lord with poison.
3. But Fabricius would not give him money.
4. Wherefore he was bound and led back to Pyrrhus.
5. It is very difficult to turn Fabricius from honesty.
6. He is reported to have said, "I can turn the sun from his course."

29.

1. Fabricius did not conquer the king of Sicily.
2. The king then fled to Sicily with his army.
3. Curius brought to Rome four elephants, which the Romans dreaded.
4. Curius was made consul with Cornelius Lentulus.
5. They set out against Pyrrhus and conquered his army.
6. Pyrrhus ordered his army to be led back to Tarentum.

30.

1. The Romans had not fought on the sea.
2. They prepared beaked vessels which they called Liburnian (galleys).
3. Duilius the consul is reported to have said, "I will conquer the Carthaginian general."
4. And in the fifth year of the war he conquered the Africans.
5. Thirty ships were taken by the Romans.
6. This victory on the sea was very pleasing to the Romans.

31.

1. L. Manlius Volso and M. Atilius Regulus were afterwards made consuls.
2. They carried the war over into Africa, and a battle was fought on the sea.
3. They conquered, but lost many ships.
4. Pyrrhus had fled to Tarentum, and Hamilcar fled as far as Carthage.
5. After many ships had been destroyed, the Romans returned to Rome.
6. Twenty-seven thousand captives were led back by the Roman general.

32.

1. Regulus granted peace on very hard conditions.
2. The Lacedaemonians sent an army as a help to the Africans.
3. The Romans sought peace from the Lacedaemonian leader Xantippus.

4. Only two thousand of the whole Roman army survived.
5. The Lacedaemonians threw Regulus into chains.
6. Regulus the Roman was unwilling to be captured.

33.

1. Metellus was the leader of the Romans in Sicily.
2. He brought six elephants into Sicily.
3. The general might have led the army to Rome with great ceremony.
4. The elephants were wandering through the camp at night.
5. Twenty thousand of the enemy coming into Sicily were captured.

34.

1. After this battle the Carthaginian general returned to Rome.
2. The Romans made an exchange of prisoners with the Carthaginians.
3. The Carthaginians asked Regulus to return to the city.
4. He says that war is a great evil (*malum*).
5. Regulus, when he had returned to Carthage, ceased to be a Roman.
6. Being brought into the Senate he said that he had returned to the city to ask for peace.

35.

1. I shall advise the Senate not to make peace with the Carthaginians

2. The consul advised the Senate to make peace with the Carthaginians.
3. After seeking peace Regulus returned to Carthage.
4. He advises the Carthaginians, seeking peace, to return to the city.
5. The consul said that he would not be a slave to the African.
6. He said that he could not hold the position of an honourable citizen at Carthage.

36.

1. The Africans were preparing twenty-three ships against Catulus.
2. The Romans had lost twenty-two ships in a former battle.
3. Twenty-five African ships were sunk by the Romans.
4. They took also 32,000 prisoners.
5. The valour of the Roman army was unlimited.
6. The Romans brought back to Rome a great weight of gold and silver.

37.

1. The Carthaginians sank twelve vessels of the Roman fleet.
2. Soon afterwards Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, besieged Saguntum.
3. The Romans gave notice to Hannibal to abstain from war.
4. The Romans are giving notice to Hannibal to abstain from war.

5. The ambassadors come to Carthage to seek peace.
6. The ambassadors came to Carthage to seek peace.

38.

1. Tiberius Sempronius declared war against the Carthaginians.
2. Tiberius Sempronius is reported to have declared war against the Carthaginians.
3. Hannibal sent his brother Hasdrubal into Spain.
4. Hannibal left 20,000 infantry in Spain.
5. Hannibal is said to have crossed the Alps with 80,000 infantry.
6. On the arrival of Hannibal the soldiers betook themselves to the camp.

39.

1. Scipio meets the Carthaginians; they flee and he himself is wounded.
2. A battle having been fought near the Trebia, Sempronius Gracchus returned to the camp.
3. The Carthaginians slew 25,000 Romans.
4. He defers the fight and the enemy is conquered.
5. An opportunity of fighting was found.
6. Flaminius met the Carthaginians near the Trebia.

40.

1. Both the villages were called Cannæ.
2. I shall advise the consuls to send a younger general into battle.
3. By delaying the battle you will conquer.

4. A battle was fought at Cannæ in the 540th year.
5. He advised the consul to delay the battle.
6. A city was founded in Apulia.

41.

1. The Romans suffered great loss in the battle near Cannæ.
2. 3,500 cavalry were either captured or slain.
3. Hannibal sent three pecks of gold rings to Carthage.
4. The consul with twenty senators perished in that battle.
5. The enemy were dragging off the rings from the hands of our cavalry.
6. No senators were wounded in that great battle.

42.

1. Hannibal with his cavalry was approaching the city.
2. They slew his brother Hasdrubal.
3. After a consul had come into the camp, Hannibal withdrew into the city.
4. The two Scipios having been conquered, the consul will remain in the camp.
5. The enemy was conquered more through their own terror than through the bravery of the Romans.

43.

1. Publius Cornelius Scipio, the son of Publius Scipio, was twenty-four years old.
2. The Africans will keep all their gold in New Carthage.

3. The Africans were removing all their gold into New Carthage.
4. He is thought to be the first man of his age.
5. Scipio was sent to carry on war in Spain.
6. There is something divine in a good man.

44.

1. He was the son of Masinissa, the King of the Numidians.
2. He is said to be the son of Masinissa, the King of the Numidians.
3. The Carthaginians are said to have left Italy weeping.
4. Hannibal, the Carthaginian, made a friendship with Scipio, the Roman general.
5. When this was heard, he was ordered to retire into Africa.
6. Scipio is said to have freed Italy.

45.

1. The consul sent a scout to report to the general what he had seen.
2. I shall give the consuls a breakfast and send them away.
3. Three scouts were sent by Hannibal to Scipio's camp.
4. I have hardly seen more skilful generals.
5. The city being captured Scipio led his forces to Rome.
6. After breakfast the scouts were led through the camp.

46.

1. The Punic War was soon ended.
2. A war with the Macedonians will follow.
3. The Carthaginians will have joined themselves to the enemy after the battle.
4. After the founding of the city, Antiochus was made king.
5. I will leave the city for fear it should be handed over to the enemy.
6. The enemy having been put to flight, the Romans granted peace to Antiochus.

47.

1. A general sets out as legate to the consul.
2. Scipio will conquer Hannibal in a naval battle.
3. A king of Magnesia, a city of Asia, was slain in that battle.
4. Fifty men had been given to the consul Cornelius Scipio.
5. The army flees that it may not be taken by Hannibal.
6. The Romans fought a great battle near Magnesia.

48.

1. War has been undertaken against Carthage.
2. Hannibal was in command of the cavalry which was defeated.
3. He is considered most skilful in ruling.
4. The city was successfully besieged by Scipio

5. Hannibal avoided that part of the Roman army where Scipio was fighting.
6. The fear of another general was very great.

49.

1. Scipio was made consul when a young man.
2. The city of Carthage was destroyed by him.
3. The Carthaginians collect the spoils which they recognise as their own.
4. They afterwards destroyed the ornaments which they found there.
5. Scipio, the Roman general, was called Africanus.
6. The Romans recognised the valour of all their generals.

50.

1. After this ignoble peace, the Romans restored the spoils to the enemy.
2. The consul commands them to break the treaty.
3. The author of the treaty was handed over to the Romans.
4. The Romans were again avenging the broken treaty.
5. The disgrace was so great that the author of the treaty was punished.
6. The Romans made peace with the Numantini, who were a people of Spain.

51.

1. You will not correct soldiers by punishing (them).

2. The cities of Spain were partly taken by the army and partly worn out by famine.
3. The city, having been besieged, was overthrown.
4. At the death of Attalus, the Romans were left his heirs.
5. By giving the province to the Romans, Attalus made them very rich.
6. Without the will of Attalus the Romans would not have been very rich.

52.

1. The Romans made war against Jugurtha, because he slew his brothers.
2. Adherbal and Hiempsal, friends of the Romans, were slain by Jugurtha.
3. The consul makes a peace (of) which the Senate disapproves.
4. It is a most disgraceful thing to bribe a soldier with money.
5. The brothers of Jugurtha, king of the Numidians, were slain by him.
6. In the consulship of Bestia, peace was made with Jugurtha.

53.

1. Metellus, although he corrected the army with great severity, put no one to death.
2. When many cities had been captured an end was put to the war.
3. Metellus will be succeeded by Marius.
4. Jugurtha having been conquered, the elephants were slain or captured.

5. I am about to put an end to that bloody war.
6. The consul began to correct the army.

54.

1. The town of Numantia will be taken, and an end will be put to the war.
2. Jugurtha was betrayed to the Romans by Bocchus.
3. The consuls led Jugurtha in chains through the city.
4. The general captured two cities, the first through Metellus, the second through Marius.
5. In the consulship of Marius two triumphs were celebrated.
6. By order of the consuls, the general will celebrate a triumph.

55.

1. Whilst the Romans carried on war in Numidia, they were beaten with great slaughter by the Gauls.
2. Marius defeated the Cimbri and Teutones, who were tribes of the Gauls.
3. There is a great fear among the enemy that they will be beaten by the Romans.
4. I shall have Catulus (as) my colleague.
5. The Romans will offer the consulship to Marius.
6. A large part of the army was destroyed near the river Rhone.

56.

1. The Romans made Marius general in his absence.

2. A more successful battle was fought in Italy.
3. Whilst Marius engages with the Cimbri, both the consuls pass over into Italy.
4. Either Marius or Catulus captured the standards.
5. Out of either army many were slain.
6. For this service the Romans will make Marius a general.

57.

1. In the sixty-second year after the foundation of the city the Romans stirred up war.
2. Sulla, when consul, stirred up war at Rome.
3. The consul will be sent to carry on the war in Achaia.
4. Marius was made consul six times.
5. I strive to be made consul.
6. The Social War was carried on in Italy.

58.

1. He was the first to set out from the city.
2. I shall enter the city of Rome in arms.
3. Cinna slew Sulpicius, who had been appointed consul for the ensuing year.
4. Mithridates declared to the Senate that he would banish the consul from Pontus.
5. If the Romans were to do that, they would suffer many injuries.
6. Answer was returned to me, that it would come to pass that the consul would be driven out of the city.

59.

1. The kings will be driven out of the city, and will be sent to Ephesus.
2. Wherever Sulla fought his army conquered.
3. Out of Sulla's army only one hundred survived.
4. When the letter is sent, I shall hasten to Ephesus.
5. When the affair was known, the kings were driven out of the city of Ephesus.
6. The general orders the battle to be commenced.

60.

1. Messengers were sent by King Mithridates suing for peace.
2. Messengers are sent by King Mithridates to sue for peace.
3. Sulla replied that he would return to Rome.
4. Sulla replies that he will not return to Rome.
5. Both the generals hasten to the camp, which they seize.
6. The house of one of the consuls was overthrown.

61.

1. The Senate prays Sulla to help his country.
2. Sulla will fight against Marius and destroy his army.
3. But he will lose many of his own men.
4. He replies that he will not lose many of his own men.
5. Sulla comes to Italy to besiege Praeneste.
6. I shall help Sulla, who is about to carry on a civil war.

62.

1. When Pompey was twenty years old he was placed in command of the army.
2. Carbo replies that he will bring help to Domitius.
3. He came to Domitius that he might bring help to him.
4. This war was protracted for twenty-one years.
5. His industry was so great that he was placed over (*praeficio*) both armies.
6. The glory of Sulla was great, but that of Pompey was greater.

63.

1. At the death of Nicomedes the peace was broken.
2. The king made his own son his heir.
3. The consul met him near Chalcedon.
4. And while he was besieging him he killed himself.
5. Lucullus replies that the army is being wasted with famine.
6. Nearly a thousand men were killed in one battle.

64.

1. While this was being done, war was declared against Pompey.
2. And when it was undertaken, the enemy was conquered in a battle by night.
3. Mithridates lost his army together with two centuries.
4. When he had fled to the city the king took poison.
5. He was a man of greater industry but of less skill.

6. The camp near the Bosphorus was destroyed in a sedition among the soldiery.

65.

1. The consul will banish from the city Cicero, a man of very noble disposition.
2. He will be sent to destroy the city.
3. The city was taken and destroyed.
4. He was sent to apprehend the consul.
5. The consul will capture and slay Catiline.
6. Catiline will be banished from the city by the consul.

66.

1. Afterwards Cæsar was made king.
2. The Helvetii whom Cæsar conquered were afterwards called Sequani.
3. In three years Cæsar will have conquered almost all the Germans.
4. Not even Cæsar would have conquered the Germans.
5. The ambassadors were put to death in the absence of the consul.
6. War was declared against the Britons, and the legates, having fought three unsuccessful battles, were slain.

67.

1. A disaster befel the consul when returning from Spain.
2. The consulship was offered to Cæsar, so that he might prepare for war in Gaul.

3. If Bibulus is consul, I shall not return to the army.
4. Cæsar began to demand that the Senate should not declare war.
5. Under the leadership of Marcellus the fortune of the Roman army changed.
6. Cæsar had been opposed by all the Senate.

68.

1. Having entered the city, Cæsar will demand the consulship.
2. When night comes on, the enemy will return to the camp.
3. Cæsar said that he did not wish to pursue the enemy.
4. The consuls say that they will cross over into Spain.
5. The people say that they will make him dictator.
6. The general said that the army had been put to flight.

69.

1. Cæsar said that he had never before led a greater army.
2. A battle was fought and the consuls were slain.
3. I shall ask to receive help from the Senate.
4. Pompey is about to destroy the camp.
5. Cæsar was said to have shed tears on account of his good fortune.
6. By reason of his (good) fortune the Romans made him consul.

70.

1. Cæsar says that he will come to Alexandria to declare war against the king.
2. I shed tears when I beheld the body of the consul.
3. We gained possession of the enemy's camp (*occuppc*).
4. Cæsar wishes to be of assistance to Cleopatra.
5. Pharnaces was conquered and put to death.
6. The people gave the consul a golden cuirass.

71.

1. Cæsar sets out to Spain to renew the war there.
2. The consuls fled that they might not be slain by the enemy.
3. His renown in warfare was so great that he was made consul four times.
4. When he was fifty years old he had gained great renown (*consequor*).
5. Cæsar said that he would set out to Munda.
6. Out of Cæsar's many battles the last was greatest.

72.

1. Cæsar acted most arrogantly at Rome.
2. Therefore the rest conspired against Cæsar.
3. The people will confer honours according to their own will.
4. He used not to rise to the king.
5. Twenty-three Romans will have been driven out.
6. Cæsar received twenty-five wounds from the conspirators.

73.

1. The two consuls will attempt to set out to Rome.
2. Cæsar's assassins committed many crimes.
3. They ordered Cæsar's nephews to bear his name.
4. He replies that Cæsar will leave his nephew his heir by will.
5. It turned out that the enemy was defeated in the civil war.
6. When many crimes had been committed, they were considered to be enemies by the consuls.

74.

1. When both the armies had been lost, the consuls made peace.
2. Many other nobles will set out with the army.
3. Cæsar will force the Senate to give him two armies.
4. Cæsar adopted his nephew who was eighteen years old.
5. Cæsar will receive large forces from Lepidus.
6. The Romans are about to avenge Cæsar's death.

75.

1. They will remain in Italy to defend the cities.
2. Augustus and Antony will set out against Cæsar's murderers, whom they will put to death.
3. The State will have been divided between Augustus and Antony.
4. Many nobles who had been conquered were slain in this battle.

5. Philippi, a city of Macedonia, was taken by the nobles.
6. He replied that Italy would be defended by Lepidus.

76.

1. They will stir up a great war in Sicily.
2. After the peace was broken, a battle was fought by Pompey and Augustus.
3. Being conquered, he retreated from the first battle.
4. Those who remained suffered from the pestilence.
5. He had married the Queen of Egypt himself.
6. They pressed the Romans hard as they were flying.

77.

1. He desires to go over to Augustus.
2. Cleopatra, despairing of peace, kills herself.
3. He placed Gallus over a city which was in Egypt.
4. The Romans desired to have this man as a ruler alone.
5. The Romans used to bury their generals in the Campus Martius.
6. The Master urging you on (*cogo*), you have come to the end.

NOTES

2. **Vestalis virginis.** One of the virgin priestesses of the goddess Vesta, whose duty it was to keep up the fire perpetually burning on the altar in her temple.

Martis, Mars the god of war, and one of the guardian deities of Rome.

4. **annos,** acc. of duration of time.

7. **ferè** throws back emphasis on *haec*, 'just this.'

9. **quorum = ut eorum.** *ageret*, subj., expressing purpose.

12. **urbi.** Dat. after *vicinas*, an adj., expressing 'nearness.'

13. **raptarum,** *understand* *fœminarum*.

14. **Caeninenses.** The people of Caenina, a Sabine town of Latium.

Antemnâtes. The people of Antemnae, an ancient Sabine town.

Crustuminos. The people of Crustumium, a highland town of the Sabines.

15. **Sabînos.** The Sabines, a powerful people of central Italy.

Fidenâtes. The inhabitants of Fidœnae, a Sabine town five miles N.E. of Rome.

Veientes. The people of Veii, one of the most powerful cities of Etruria, about 12 miles from Rome. It was constantly at war with Rome until taken by the Dictator Camillus.

17. **comparuisset.** Translate as if it were pluperf. indic. *Quum* with the pluperf. subj. supplies the want of a past participle active in Latin.

23. *civitati*, dative after *profuit*. Compounds of *sum* (except *possum*) take the dative.

29. *Albanos*. Alba Longa was the most ancient town in Latium.

32. *milliario*, abl. of place.

34. *Caelio monte*. Rome, originally built on Mons Palatinus, grew rapidly under the kings, until completed by Servius Tullius, who drew a line of fortifications round the city, which comprised all the seven hills of Rome—Palatinus, Caelius, Aventinus, Viminalis, Esquilinus, Quirinalis, Capitulinus.

38. *Janiculum*. Mons Janiculus, on the opposite side of the Tiber, was united to the city by the Pons Sublicius. Ancus fortified it against the Etruscans.

39. *Ostiam*. Sixteen miles from Rome, the Tiber empties itself into the sea, and at this place Ancus built the town of Ostia, on the left bank of the river. It was the port of Rome until the time of the Emperor Trajan.

morbo, abl. of cause.

42. *circum ludos Romanos*. Tarquinius commemorated his victory over the Latins by celebrating games in the valley between the Palatine and Aventine hills. Before his death a permanent building was erected, afterwards called Circus Maximus. Here were held the *ludi Romani* or *Circenses*, as they were variously called, comprising chariot races and other athletic contests.

45. *primusque*, etc., 'and was the first to enter the city in triumph.'

46. *cloacas*. The *cloaca maxima* of Tarquinius was a semicircular tunnel, 14 feet wide, beneath the city.

Capitolium. The temple of Jupiter on Mons Capitolinus.

47. *regis ejus*, gen. in apposition to *Anci*.

52. *Quirinalem*, etc. See above, line 34.

54. *censum*. The registering of Roman citizens by the censor, for the purposes of numbering, taxing, and assigning their position in the state.

orbem terrarum = the world.

58. *scelere*, 'by the wicked act.'

62. *Volscos*. Ancient people of Latium; their principal town, *Gabii*.

63. *Suessam Pömětĭam*, also called *Pömētĭa*: a town of the Volsci, one of the 23 cities covered by the Pomptine Marshes.

Tuscis. The Etruscans, near and powerful neighbours of Rome. Etruria proper was a confederacy of twelve cities. The Tarquins themselves were of Tuscan origin. They were hostile to Rome until finally subdued by Cornelius Dolabella B.C. 283.

65. *Ardeam*. Ardea was the capital of the Rutuli in Latium, and originally the capital of the kingdom of Turnus.

67. *noblissimi*. Collatinus was nephew of Tarquinius Priscus.

72. *Tarquinio*. Dat. with notion of disadvantage.

79. *placuit*, 'it was determined.' *Placet* is the technical expression for decrees of the Senate.

ne...haberent, 'that they should not have;' subj. expressing purpose.

80. *annum*, acc. of duration of time.

81. *insolentiores*, 'too arrogant.'

98. *Dictatura*. An extraordinary Roman office. At critical times, when it became necessary to give a man absolute power, a Dictator was appointed, who was independent of the Senate. The Dictator chose another as his deputy, to represent him in his absence, who was called *magister equitum*, originally, as his name implies, commander of the cavalry.

103. *Coriolos*. The capital of the Volsci. It was taken in B.C. 493 by C. Marius, and gave him the surname of *Coriolanus*.

112. *Fabia gente*. A Roman family which produced several distinguished generals, notably Q. Fabius Cunctator, the leader of the Roman army against Hannibal in the Second Punic War.

119. *jugerum*. A Roman measure of land, 240 feet in length and 120 in breadth.

121. *togam praetextam*. The white gown with purple border, worn by magistrates and the youth of both sexes.

124. *qui...haberent*. A purpose is expressed, hence the subj. *qui = ut ei*.

125. *Decemviri*. Ten commissioners, with supreme power, were appointed in B.C. 451 to draw up a code of laws. In B.C. 449 they were abolished owing to the tyranny of Appius Claudius.

134. *Senones*. A powerful tribe of N. Gaul. Some of them invaded Italy in B.C. 400, settled there, and harassed Rome, taking it in B.C. 390. They were subdued by Dolabella in B.C. 283.

Alliam. The Allia falls into the Tiber six miles from Rome.

140. *ne...obsiderent*, 'on condition that they should not besiege.'

145. *trans Anîenem*. Nom. case Anio. Anîenem formed from old nom. Aniën. A tributary of the Tiber.

155. *tribunum militum*. The six principal officers of the legion were called *tribuni militum*.

164. *Samnitas*. Samnit-es, -um, or Samnit-ae, -arum. The Samnites were an offshoot from the Sabines, occupying the hilly country between the Nar, Tiber, and Anio. Their bravery made them the most formidable enemies that Rome had to encounter in Italy. They invaded Campania, and it was in consequence of the people of Capua applying to Rome for help that war broke out between Rome and the Samnites in B.C. 343.

171. *capitis*, of the head, *i.e.*, to death.

174. *Furculas Caudinas*. The Caudine Forks, a mountain pass near Caudium in Samnium.

176. *sub jugum miserunt* = 'caused them to pass under the yoke'—a sign of defeat. The *jugum* was made by fastening a spear across two others stuck in the ground.

181. *Aquam Claudiam—viam Appiam*. The Claudian aqueduct and the Appian road were made by Appius Claudius during his censorship in B.C. 312.

186. *Epiri rex*. Epirus, a country in the N.W. of Greece.

189. *jussit eos*. Take *eos* before *dimitti* as well as before *duci*.

191. *agerentur*. Subjunctive because it depends on *renuntiarent*, another verb in the subj. mood.

193. *quos incognitos...expaverunt* = 'which the Romans were unacquainted with and afraid of.'

197. *adverso vulnere* = 'with wounds in front.'

199. *se potuisse*, acc. with inf. after 'cum hac voce,' which is equivalent to *dicens*.

200. *contigissent* = 'had fallen to his lot.'

203. *Praenesten*. An ancient town of Latium, about 20 miles S.E. of Rome on a steep hill. It was said to have been founded by Telëgönus, son of Ulysses.

212. *Romanorum*, objective genitive, 'admiration for the Romans.'

223. *spoondisset*, subj. because in a dependent sentence in *oratio obliqua*.

234. *apud Argos* (Arg-os, -i, and Arg-i, -orum). Pyrrhus was killed by a tile thrown by a woman from the housetops, while he was besieging Argos, one of the chief cities of South Greece, B.C. 272.

238. *Liburnas*. Light vessels built upon a model taken from the Liburnians, a sea-faring people that lived on the east shore of the Adriatic. [*Liburnae*, -arum, supply *naves*.)

240. The victory of Duilius was due to a device by which he turned a naval into a land battle. His ships were furnished with grappling-irons, by means of which he seized the enemy's ships, and then boarded them. It was the first naval victory the Romans had gained.

248. *Pugnatum est*. Verbs intransitive in the active voice are used *impersonally* in the passive. Translate, 'a battle was fought.'

251. *Carthaginem*. One of the first cities of the ancient world. It was situated on the north coast of Africa, and was said to have been founded by Phoenicians from Tyre under Dido. The Carthaginians became the rivals of the Romans, with them they were involved in three wars—known as the Punic wars. The first lasted from B.C. 265-242. The

second from the siege of Saguntum, B.C. 218, to the battle of Zama, B.C. 202. The third took place in B.C. 146, when Carthage was taken and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the younger, and reduced to a Roman province.

257. nisi, etc., translate, 'except upon the hardest terms.'

260. ita victus est, 'was so severely defeated.'

267. Numidas, Numid-ae, -arum. The Numidians. A tribe of native Africans dwelling east of Carthage.

274. desilisse, contracted perf. inf. from *desino*.

284. Lilybæum. A fortress and harbour on the west of Sicily, founded by the Carthaginians.

299. Saguntum. A town in south of Spain in alliance with the Romans. Its siege by Hannibal in B.C. 218 opened the Second Punic War.

310. Pyrēnaeum. The range of the Pyrenees, separating Gaul from Spain. Alpes, the Alps. Hannibal probably crossed by the *Little S. Bernard*, and entered Italy near the modern town of Aosta.

315. Arimīnum. A town in Umbria on the east coast of Italy.

318. Trebiam. A stream in north Italy, flowing into the Po.

319. Tusclam. The province of Etruria. This second battle was fought near Lake Trasimenus in Etruria in B.C. 217.

332. Cannae. A village of Apulia, in S. Italy.

338. Consulares, men who had held the office of consul. praetorii, officers attending upon a Roman general.

340. ita ut...mitteret. Subj. expresses a *consequence* after ita = 'so that he sent.'

358. sua aetate, 'in his own generation.'

359. Carthaginem Novam. Nova Carthago, a Carthaginian colony in the S.E. coast of Spain, founded by Hasdrubal in B.C. 243, now called Cartagena.

363. divinum quiddam = 'something of a god-like nature.'

365. habere sermonem = 'to hold communion.'

378. vidissent, subj. because it depends on *renuntiarent*, a verb already in the subj. See line 191.

389. **Philippum.** Philip, king of Macedon, a large tract of country in the north of Greece, began to reign B.C. 220, was defeated by Flamininus at Cynoscephalae B.C. 197, and died B.C. 179.

394. **Antiöchum.** Antiochus, surnamed the Great, the most illustrious of the family of the Seleucidae, kings of Syria. He conquered Caele-Syria, and Palestine, and being urged by Hannibal to make war upon the Romans, he invaded Greece, but was defeated in B.C. 191 at Thermopylae by them, and again in B.C. 190 by L. Scipio, at Mt. Sipylus in Magnesia, when he was compelled to sue for peace.

414. **Libyssam.** A town of Nicomedia, a province of Bithynia in Asia Minor.

424. **consultissimus,** 'a most experienced man.'

432. **quae sua recognoscebant,** 'which they recognised as their own.'

436. **avus ejus** = his grandfather Scipio, the conqueror of Hannibal in the Second Punic War. By birth the son of L. Aemilius Paullus, and not a Scipio at all, he was adopted by the son of the elder Africanus.

455. **rex Asiae.** The kingdom of Attalus only consisted of Lydia, Phrygia, Mysia, and Caria, four provinces on the west coast of Asia Minor.

469. **quum...faceret,** 'although he did,' etc.

475. **Bocchum.** King of Mauritania, a country on the N.W. coast of Africa, between the Atlantic and Numidia. Bocchus was father-in-law of Jugurtha.

478. **quaestorem.** The *quaestor* kept the funds of the army, gave the soldiers their pay, and superintended the distribution of spoils captured in war.

487. **Cimbri.** A powerful tribe occupying what is now Denmark. In company with the Teutones and the Ambrones, neighbouring tribes, they emigrated southwards and invaded Roman dominions. The Teutones were defeated by Marius at Aquae Sextiae (Aix) in B.C. 102, and the Cimbri next year at Campi Raudii, near Verona, in north Italy. The Tigurini, who also took part in the invasion, were a tribe of the Helvetii.

518. **belli socialis.** The Social War broke out in B.C. 90. Eight tribes of Italy, of which the Marsians were chief, joined

themselves into a confederacy, nominally demanding the rights of Roman citizens, but really disputing the sovereignty of Rome over Italy. They were defeated by Pompeius Strabo and Sulla.

515. *Mithridātem*. Mithridates was a powerful king of Pontus in Asia Minor. He extended his dominions, seizing upon the Roman provinces of Asia and Achaia, in Greece. He himself was defeated by Fimbria, and his general Archelaus by Sulla, and sued for peace, which was granted in B.C. 84.

530. *A senatu...pateretur* = 'Answer was made to Mithridates by the Senate, that, if he did that, it would come to pass that he also would suffer war at the hands of the Romans.' *Fore* or *futurum esse ut* with subj. is another way of representing the fut. infinitive.

532. *Cappadociam*. A district in eastern Asia Minor.

534. *Paphlagoniam*. A district in the north of Asia Minor.

536. *Ephesum*. The chief city of Asia Minor, on the west coast.

540. *Achaia*. A district in south Greece; the name sometimes stands for the whole of south Greece.

545. *commisit*. Understand *praelium*.

549. *agi jussit* = 'ordered a truce to be made.'

551. *aliter* = 'on other terms.'

560. *proscriserunt*. *Proscribere* = to outlaw. Names of persons whose property was to be confiscated were written up in a public place.

567. *Capua*. The chief town of Campania.

582. *Marianae partis ducem*. 'A general of the party of Marius.'

585. The antecedent of *quod* is the whole of the principal sentence. *quartum et vicesimum annum agens*, 'when in his twenty-fourth year.'

595. *Chalcēdōnem*. A city of Bithynia on the Bosphorus.

597. *Cyzicum*. A Greek city of Asia Minor, situated on an island in the Propontis (Sea of Marmora).

602. *Byzantium*. A town in Thrace on the Bosphorus,

founded by the Megarians in B.C. 658, and a place of great importance. A new city was built on its site in A.D. 330 by Constantine, who made it the capital of the empire, and changed its name to Constantinopolis.

632. *Illyricum*. A Roman province on the eastern shore of the Adriatic.

633. *Sēquāni*. A Celtic tribe of Gallia Belgica.

641. *stipendiarios*. Conquered nations who paid a fixed money tribute to the Romans were called *stipendiarii*; those who paid at a certain rate on their produce were called *vectigales*.

642. *annuum sestertium quadringenties*. Translate 'a yearly tribute of forty million sesterces.' *Annuum* is a noun; *sestertium* is the gen. plu. of *sestertius*. When the distributive numerals in *-ies* are used with *sestertium*, *centena millia* is understood: thus *sestertium quadringenties* = 100,000 *sestertii* × 400. The *sestertius* was a small coin of the value of 2½d. before the time of Augustus, so that the total yearly tribute paid by the Gauls amounted to £334,166 13s. 4d. in English money.

645. *Arvernos*. A powerful Gallic people in Aquitania, in the modern *Auvergne*.

663. *Hispānias*. Hispania (Spain), was divided into two provinces separated by the river Ibērus, *Hispania Citerior* and *Hispania Ulterior*. Hence the two together are sometimes called *Hispaniae*.

670. *nec Pompeium scire vincere*, 'that Pompey neither knew how to win a victory.'

671. *Thessalia*. A large part of north Greece.

674. *in unum convenerant*, 'had come together.'

679. *a rege Aegypti*. Ptolemy, son of Ptolemy Auletes, and brother of Cleopatra.

685. *generi sui*. Pompey's third wife was Julia, the daughter of Julius Caesar.

689. *Alexandria potitus*. *Potior* governs an abl. case.

693. *Ponto*. A district in the N.E. of Asia Minor on the shores of the Pontus Euxinus, from which it takes its name.

700. *Mundam*. A town in the south of Spain.

703. *natus annos sex etc.*, 'when 56 years of age. *Annos*, acc. of duration of time.

709. *regia ac paene tyrannica*, 'other things like a king and even almost like a tyrant.'

714. *duo Bruti*. Decius Junius Brutus and Marcus Junius Brutus.

727. *Caesaris nepos* = Caesar's grand-nephew. Octavius was the son of Atia, the daughter of Julia, sister to Julius Caesar. Augustus was only a title given him by the Senate and people in B.C. 27 to express their veneration for him.

737. *patris sui mortem*, 'the death of his adopted father.'

745. *Macedoniam*. Macedonia, a large district north of Greece.

761. *convenit*, 'was agreed upon.' *Convenio* sometimes has a passive signification.

765. *duxit uxorem*, married, cf. our phrase 'took to wife.' *Ducere uxorem* is used when speaking of the husband (*i.e.*, to lead to his own house). The woman was said *nubere* (to veil) *viro* (for the man).

768. *pro victo*, 'as one beaten.'

771. *in urbe*, that is, at Rome.

773. *Actium*. A town in the extreme south of Epirus, on the west coast of Greece.

779. *Hunc primum etc.* Translate 'This man was the first Roman ruler that Egypt had.'

787. *morte communi*, 'an ordinary death.'

788. *in campo Martio* (the plain of Mars). The *Campus Martius* was a plain outside the walls of Rome. It was the place where the Romans held their athletic contests, and where some of the elections for public officers took place.

ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>abl.</i> , ablative.	<i>lit.</i> , literally.
<i>acc.</i> , accusative.	<i>m.</i> , masculine.
<i>adj.</i> , adjective.	<i>n.</i> , neuter.
<i>adv.</i> , adverb.	<i>nom.</i> , nominative
<i>com.</i> , common.	<i>num.</i> , numeral.
<i>comp.</i> , comparative.	<i>part.</i> , participle.
<i>conj.</i> , conjunction.	<i>pass.</i> , passive.
<i>dat.</i> , dative.	<i>perf</i> , perfect.
<i>defect.</i> , defective.	<i>pl.</i> , plural.
<i>demons.</i> , demonstrative.	<i>poss.</i> , possessive.
<i>distrib.</i> , distributive.	<i>prep.</i> , preposition.
<i>f.</i> , feminine.	<i>pres.</i> , present.
<i>frequent.</i> , frequentative.	<i>pron.</i> , pronoun.
<i>gen.</i> , genitive.	<i>reflex.</i> , reflexive.
<i>gov.</i> , governing.	<i>rel.</i> , relative.
<i>imper.</i> , imperative.	<i>sing.</i> , singular.
<i>impers.</i> , impersonal.	<i>subst.</i> , substantive.
<i>incept.</i> , inceptive.	<i>superl.</i> , superlative.
<i>indecl.</i> , indeclinable.	<i>v.a.</i> , verb active.
<i>indef.</i> , indefinite.	<i>v. dep.</i> , verb deponent
<i>infin.</i> , infinitive.	<i>v.n.</i> , verb neuter.
<i>irreg.</i> , irregular.	<i>voc.</i> , vocative.

VOCABULARY.

The parts of regular Verbs are not given.

A dot occurring in a word separates the parts of a compound.

Eutropi-us, -i, *m.*, Eutropius.
 histōri-a, -ae, *f.*, a history.
 Rōmān-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Roman.

I.

Impĕr-ium, -ii, *n.*, empire, authority.

a or ab, *prep. gov. abl.*, by, from.

Rōmūl-us, -i, *m.*, Romulus.

exord-ium, -ii, *n.*, a beginning.

hāb-eo, *v.a.*, 2, I have, I consider, I hold, I keep.

qui, quae, quod, *rel. pron.*, who, which.

Vestāl-is, -e, *adj.*, belonging to Vesta, Vestal.

virg-o, -inis, *f.*, a virgin, a maiden.

filii-us, -i, *m.*, a son.

et, *conj.*, and, also; et ..et, both ...and.

Mars, Mart-is, *m.*, Mars.

cum, *prep. gov. abl.*, with.

Rēm-us, -i, *m.*, Remus.

frāt-er, -ris, *m.*, a brother.

ūn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, one.

part-us, -ūs, *m.*, a birth.

ē'd-o, -ere, -idi, -itum, *v.a.* 3, I bring forth.

is, ea, id, *pron.*, he, she, it, that.

octōdēcim, *adj. indecl.*, eighteen.

ann-us, -i, *m.*, a year.

nasc-or, -i, nat-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I am born.

urb-s, -is, *f.*, a city.

exigu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, small.

in, *prep. with abl.*, in, on; with *acc.*, into, for.

Palatīn-us, -i, *m.*, the Palatine.

mon-s, -tis, *m.*, a mountain, hill.

con'stitu-o, -ere, 'stītū-i, 'stītūt-um, *v.a.* 3, I build, establish (sto, I stand; statuo, I cause to stand).

post, *prep. gov. acc.*, behind, after.

Troj-a, -ae, *f.*, Troy.

excīd-ium, -ii, *n.*, destruction.

trēcent-ēsīmus, -ēsīma, -ēsīmum, *num. adj.*, the three hundredth.

nōnāg-ēsīmus, -ēsīma, -ēsīmum, *num. adj.*, ninetieth.

quart-us, -a, -um, *num. adj.*, fourth.

II.

con'd-o, -ere, -īdi, -ītum, *v.a.* 3,
I build, I found.

cīvīt-as, -ātis, *f.*, a state.

e or ex, *prep. gov. abl.*, out of,
from, according to.

nōm-en, -īnis, *n.*, a name.

su-us, -a, -um, *poss. pron.*, his
own, her own, its own.

Rōm-a, -ae, *f.*, Rome.

vōc-o, *v.a.* 1, I call, I name.

hic, haec, hoc, *demonstr. pron.*,
this.

fēre, *adv.*, almost, generally,
about, nearly.

āg-o, ēre, ēg-i, act-um, *v.a.* 3,
I do, I treat, I celebrate.

multitūd-o, -īnis, *f.*, a large
number.

fīn-ītīmus, -ītīma, -ītīmum,
adj., bordering on; *subst.*, a
neighbour.

re'cīp-io, ere, recēp-i, recept-
um, *v.a.* 3, I take again, I
receive (re, capio).

centum, *num. adj. indecl.*, a
hundred.

sēn-ior, -iōris, *comp. adj.*,
older; *subst. pl.*, the elders.

ē'līg-o, -ēre, 'lēg-i, 'lect-um,
v.a. 3, I pick out, I choose
(ē, lēgo).

consīl-ium, -īi, *n.*, advice, plan,
counsel, skill.

omn-is, -e, *adj.*, every; *pl.* all.
Senāt-or, -ōris, *m.*, a Senator,
member of the Senate.

nōmīn-o, *v.a.* 1, I give a name
to, I call (nomen, a name).

propter, *prep. gov. acc.*, on
account of.

senect-ūs, -ūtis, *f.*, old age.

tunc, *adv.*, then, at that time.
quum, *conj.*, when, since, al-
though.

ips-e, -a, -um, *pron.*, the (man)
himself.

pōpūl-us, -i, *m.*, a people.

ux-or, -ōris, *f.*, a wife.

non, *adv.*, not.

invīt-o, *v.a.* 1, I invite.

ad, *prep. gov. acc.*, to.

spectācūl-um, -i, *n.*, a show, a
spectacle.

lūd-us, -i, *m.*, a game, a
sport.

vīcīn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, neigh-
bouring.

nā-tio, -tīōnis, *f.*, a nation, a
tribe (nascor, I am born).

atque, *conj.*, and.

rāp-īo, -ēre, -ūi, -tum, *v.a.* 3,
I seize, I bear off.

III.

com'mōv-eo, -ēre, 'mōv-i, 'mōt-
um, *v.a.* 2, I stir up, I ex-
cite.

bell-um, -i, *n.*, war.

injūri-a, -ae, *f.*, a wrong, an in-
sult.

Caenīn-enses, -ensium, *m. pl.*,
the people of Caenīna, the
Caenīnenses.

vīnc-o, -ere, vīc-i, vīct-um, *v.a.*
3, I conquer, I beat, I defeat.

Antemn-ātes, -ātum, *m. pl.*, the
people of Antemnae, the An-
temnates.

Crustūm-īni, -Inōrum, *m. pl.*,
the people of Crustumium,
the Crustumīni.

Sāb-ini, -inōrum, *m. pl.*, the Sabines.

Fidēn-ātes, -ātium, *m. pl.*, the people of Fidēnae; the Fidentates.

Veient-es, -ium, *m. pl.*, the people of Veii; the Veientes.

oppid-um, -i, *n.*, a town.

cing-o, -ēre, **cing-i**, **cingt-um**, *v.a.* 3, I surround.

or-ior, -iri, **ort-us sum**, *v. dep.* 4, I arise.

subīto, *adv.*, suddenly, unexpectedly.

tempes-tas, -tātis, *f.*, a storm.

com'pār-eo, -ēre, -ui, *v.n.* 2, I am visible, I appear.

reg-num, -ni, *n.*, a kingdom, a reign.

tric-ēsīmus, -esima, -esimum, *num. adj.*, thirtieth.

sept-īmus, -īma, -imum, *num. adj.*, seventh.

de-us, -i, *m.*, a god (*voc.*, deus, *pl.*, dei or dii):

trans'eo, -ire, **trān-si** or **trān-si-tum**, *v.a. irreg.*, I go across.

crēd-o, -ēre, -īdi, -itum, *v.a. and n.* 3, I believe, I trust.

con'secr-o, *v.a.* 1, I consecrate, deify (*cum*, sacro).

deinde, *adv.*, afterwards, thereupon.

per, *prep. gov. acc.*, through.

quī-ni, -nae, -na, *distrib. num. adj.*, five each.

di-es, -ēi, *m. and f.*, a day.

imper-o, *v.a.* 1, I command, I rule.

regn-o, *v.a.* 1, I reign.

com'plēo, -plēre, -plēv-i, -plēt-

um, v.a. 2, I fill up, I complete.

IV.

postea, *adv.*, afterwards (*post*, eam).

Num-a, -ae, *m.*, Numa.

Pompīl-ius, -ii, *m.*, Pompilius.

rex, rēg-is, *m.*, a king.

cre-o, *v.a.* 1, I make.

null-us, **null-a**, **null-um** (*gen.*, nullius, *dat.*, nulli), *adj.*, no, not any, *subst.*, no one (*ne*, ullus).

quīdem, *adv.*, indeed.

gēr-o, -ēre, **gess-i**, **gest-um**, *v.a.* 3, I carry on, I wage.

sed, *conj.*, but.

mīnus, *comp. adv.*, less.

quam, *adv.*, how, than.

pro'sum, **prod'esse**, **pro'fu-i**, *v. irreg.*, I am of use to, I benefit (*with dat.*).

nam, *conj.*, for.

lex, lēg-is, *f.*, a law.

mos, mōr-is, *m.*, custom; *pl.*, manners.

con'suē-tūdo, -tūdīnis, *f.*, a custom.

que, *conj.*, and.

proel-īum, -īi, *n.*, a battle.

jam, *adv.*, now.

latr-o, -ōnis, *m.*, a robber, a thief.

ac, *conj.*, and.

sēmi'barbār-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, half barbarian.

pūt-o, *v.a.* 1, I think, I deem.

de'scrib-o, -ēre, **'scrips-i**, **'script-um**, *v.a.* 3, I write down, I divide.

dēcem, *indecl. num. adj.*, ten.

mens-is, -is, m., a month (*from*
mēt-ior, mens-us sum, I mea-
sure).

in finī-tus, -ta, -tum, adj., un-
limited, innumerable.

sacr-um, -i, n., a religious cere-
mony. sac-er, -ra, -rum,
adj., sacred.

templ-um, -i, n., a temple.

morb-us, -i, m., a disease.

dē-cēd-o, -ēre, 'cess-i, 'cess-um,
v.n. 3, I go down, I depart,
I die (cedo, I go).

quadrag-ēsīmus, -ēsīma, -ēsī-
mum, num. adj., fortieth.

ter-tīus, -tīa, -tīum, num. adj.,
third.

V.

suc-cēd-o, -ere, 'cess-i, 'cess-
um, v.a., 3, I go after, I fol-
low (sub, cedo).

Tull-us, -i, m., Tullus.

Hostīl-ius, -ii, m., Hostilius.

Alb-āni, -ānōrum, m., the people
of Alba, the Albans.

dūōdēcīm-us, -a, -um, num.
adj., twelfth.

milli-arium, -rii, n., a mile-
stone.

ab'sum, ab'esse, ab'fu-i, v.n.
irreg., I am distant, absent.

al-ius, -ia, -iud (gen., al-ius;
dat., al-īi), adj. pron., another
(alii...alii, some...others).

sex-tus, -ta, -tum, num. adj.,
sixth.

oct-āvus, -āva, -āvum, num.
adj., eighth.

dēcim-us, -a, -um, num. adj.,
tenth.

super-o, v.a. 1, I am over, I
conquer, I overcome.

ampli-o, v.a. 1, I enlarge.

ad'jic-io, -ere, 'jēc-i, 'jēct-
um, v.a. 3, I add to (ad,
jacio).

Caeli-us, -a, -um, adj., Cael-
ian.

mon-s, -tis, m., a mountain, a
hill.

triginta, indecl. num. adj.,
thirty.

du-o, -ae, -o, num. adj., two.

ful-men, -mīnis, n., lightning,
a thunderbolt.

ic-o, -ere, -i, -tum, v.a. 3, I
strike.

dōm-us, -ūs, f., a house.

ard-eo, -ere, ars-i, ars-um, v.n.
2, I am on fire, I burn.

VI.

Anc-us, -i, m., Ancus.

Marc-ius, -ii, m., Marcius.

nep-os, -ōtis, m., a grandson, a
descendant, nephew.

sus'cip-io, -ere, 'cēp-i, 'cept-
um, v.a. 3, I take up, I re-
ceive (sub, capio), I undertake
contra, prep. gov. acc., against.

Latīn-i, -ōrum, m., the people
of Latium, the Latins.

dīmīc-o, v.n. 1, I fight.

Aventīn-us, -a, -um, adj., Aven-
tine.

Jān-īculum, -īculi, n., Janicu-
lum.

Osti-a, ae, f., Ostia.

vīc-ēsīmus, -ēsīma, -ēsīmum,
num. adj., twentieth.

per'eo, 'ire, 'iv-i or 'ī-i, 'it-um,
v.a. irreg., I go through, I
perish.

VII.

- Tarquin-ius**, -ii, *m.*, Tarquin-ius.
- Prisc-us**, -i, *m.*, Priscus
- ac'cip-io**, -ere, 'cēp-i, 'cept-um, *v.a.* 3, I receive, I suffer.
- num-ērus**, -ēri, *m.*, a number.
- du'plic-o**, *v.a.* 1, I double (duo, plico, I fold).
- circ-us**, -i, *m.*, a circus.
- aedī'fic-o**, *v.a.* 1, I build (aedes, a house, facio).
- in'stitū-o**, ere, 'stītū-i, 'stitūt-um, *v.a.* 3, I establish, I found (see constituo, ch. ii.).
- nos-ter**, -tra, -trum, *adj. pron.*, our, belonging to us.
- memōr-ia**, -iæ, *f.*, recollection, memory.
- per măn-eo**, -ere, 'mans-i, 'mans-um, *v.n.* 2, I remain, I continue.
- ī-dem**, eā-dem, ĭ-dem (*gen.* ējus-dem, *dat.* eī-dem), *adj. pron.*, the same.
- etiam**, *adv.*, even, also.
- pri-mus**, -ma, -mum, *superl. adj.*, first.
- triumph-o**, *v.n.* 1, I celebrate a triumph.
- intr-o**, *v.n.* 1, I enter.
- mu-rus**, -ri, *m.*, a wall.
- făc-ĭo**, -ere, fēc-ĭ, fact-um, *v.a.* 3, I make, I do.
- cloăc-a**, -ae, *f.*, a drain, a sewer.
- Capitōl-ium**, -ii, *n.*, the Capitol.
- incho-o**, *v.a.* 1, I begin.
- oc'cid-o**, -ere, -i, 'cīs-um, *v.a.* 3, I kill (ob, caedo), I slay.

VIII.

- Serv-ius**, -ii, *m.*, Servius.
- Tull-ius**, -ii, *m.*, Tullius.
- gign-o**, -ere, gēnu-i, gēnīt-um, *v.a.* 3, I bring forth (genitus, born).
- nō-bilis**, -bile, *adj.*, noble.
- fē-mīna**, -mīnæ, *f.*, a woman.
- cap-tivus**, -tīva, -tīvum, *adj.*, captive (capio).
- tāmen**, *conj.*, nevertheless, yet, however.
- ancill-a**, -ae, *f.*, a slave, a handmaid.
- quōque**, *conj.*, also.
- sub'ig-o**, -ere, 'ēg-i, 'act-um, *v.a.* 3, I conquer, I subdue (sub, ago).
- tres**, tria, *num. adj.*, three.
- Quīrīn-ālis**, -āle, *adj.*, belonging to Quirinus, Quirinal.
- Vīmīn-ālis**, -āle, *adj.*, Viminal.
- Esquīl-inus**, -īna, -īnum, *adj.*, belonging to the Esquiliae, Esquiline.
- ad'jung-o**, -ere, 'junx-i, 'junct-um, *v.a.* 3, I join to.
- foss-a**, -æ, *f.*, a ditch, an entrenchment (fod-io, foss-um, I dig).
- circum**, *prep. gov. acc.*, around.
- duc-o**, -ere, dux-i, duct-um, *v.a.* 3, I draw, I marry.
- cens-us**, -ūs, *m.*, a census, a rating.
- ordīn-o**, *v.a.* 1, I arrange, I appoint (ord-o, -īnis, a straight row).
- adhuc**, *adv.*, hitherto.
- orb-is**, -is, *m.*, a circle.
- terr-a**, -æ, *f.*, the earth, land.

in·cognīt-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, unknown (cognosco, I become acquainted with).
sum, esse, fu-i, *v.n. irreg.*, I am.

IX.

sub, *prep. gov. abl.*, under.
de·fēr-o, -re, tūl-i, lāt-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I bring or carry down, I confer., I enter on.
octoginta, *indecl. num. adj.*, eighty.
quattuor, *indecl. num. adj.*, four.
milli-a, -um, *n. pl.*, thousand.
cīv-is, -is, *com.*, a citizen.
āg-er, ri, *m.*, a field, *pl.*, the country.
quin-tus, -ta, -tum, *num. adj.*, fifth.
scēl-us, -ēris, *n.*, a wicked act, a crime.
gēn-er, -ēri, *m.*, a son-in-law.
Superb-us, -i, *m.*, Superbus.
fīli-a, -ae, *f.*, a daughter (*dat.* and *abl. pl. fili-ābus*).

X.

Luc-ius, -ii, *m.* Lucius.
ultīm-us, -a, -um, *adj. suppl.*, last, farthest.
Volsc-i, -ōrum, *m.*, the Volscians.
Gab-ii, -iōrum, *m.* Gabii.
Suess-a Pometi-a, *gen. Suess-ae, Pometi-ae, f.*, Suessa Pometia.
Tusc-i, -ōrum, *m.*, the Etrurians.
pax, pāc-is, *f.*, peace.

Ju-piter, *gen. Jov-is, m.*, Jupiter.
Ardē-a, -ae, *f.*, Ardea.
op·pugn-o, *v.a. 1*, I fight against, I besiege.
pōn-o, -ere, pōs-ui, pōs-ītum, *v.a. 3*, I place., I situate.
per·d-o, -ere, -idi, -ītum, *v.a. 3*, I lose.
juvēn-is, -is, *adj.*, young, junior, -iōris, *comp.*, younger.
nobīl-issimus, -issima, -issimum, *superl. adj.* (see nobilis).
Collatīn-us, -i, *m.* Collatinus.
affīc-īo, -ere, fēc-i, fect-um, *v.a. 3*, I do (something) to.
Injuriā afficio, I injure (ad facio)., I wrong.
de, *prep. gov. abl.*, of, concerning, respecting.
marīt-us, -i, *m.*, a husband.
pat-er, -ris, *m.*, a father.
amīc-us, -i, *m.*, a friend.
quēr-or, -i, quest-us, -sum, *v. dep. 3*, I complain.
conspēct-us, -ūs, *m.*, a sight, a view (conspicio).
se, *pron. reflex., sing. and pl.* himself, herself, itself, themselves.

XI.

caus-a, -ae, *f.*, a cause, a reason.
Brut-us, -i, *m.*, Brutus.
paren-s, -tis, *com.*, a parent, a kinsman.
con·cī-to, *v.a. 1*, I stir up, I excite.
ad·īm-o, -ere, ēm-i, empt-um, *v.a. 3*, I take away.
mox, *adv.*, soon, afterwards.
exercīt-us, -ūs, *m.*, an army.
re·līnqu-o, -ere, -līqu-i, -līct

um, *v.a.* 3, I leave, I leave behind.
 vĕn-io, -ire, vĕn-i, vent-um, *v.a.* 4, I come.
 port-a, -ae, *f.*, a gate.
 claud-o, -ere, claus-i, claus-um, *v.a.* 3, I shut.
 ex-clūd-o, -ere, clus-i, clus-um, *v.a.* 3, I shut out.
 viginti, *indecl. num. adj.*, twenty.
 quinque, *indecl. num. adj.*, five.
 libĕr-i, -ōrum, *m.*, children.
 fūg-io, -ere, fūg-i, fug-itum, *v.n.* 3, I flee away, I escape. I fly.

XII.

hinc, *adv.*, hereupon, then.
 cons-ul, -ūlis, *m.*, a consul.
 coep-i, -isse, -tum, *defect. verb.*, I begin.
 pro, *prep. gov. abl.*, instead of, for.
 ut, *conj.*, that, as, in order that.
 si, *conj.*, if.
 māl-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, bad, wicked.
 vōl-o, vel-le, vōlu-i, *v. irreg.*, I am willing, I wish.
 alter, altĕr-a, altĕr-um, *adj.*, the other (of two), one of two.
 co'erc-eo, *v.a.* 2, I correct, I restrain (cum, arceo).
 plac-eo, *v.n.* 2, I please; plac-et, -uit, *v. impers.*, it is resolved.
 nē, *conj.*, lest, that not.
 longi-us, *comp. adv.*, longer (*comp. of longe*), more.
 dīūturn-itās, -itātis, *f.*, length

of time (diu, *adv.*, for a long time).
 potes-tas, -tātis, *f.*, power (potens).
 in'solen-s, -tis, *adj.*, unaccustomed, insolent, arrogant (soleo, I am accustomed).
 red'd-o, -ere, ūdi, -itum, *v.a.* 3, I render, I make.
 igitur, *conj.*, therefore, consequently.
 ex'pell-o, -ere, pūl-i, puls-um, *v.a.* 3, I drive out, I expel, I banish.
 Jūn-ius, -ii, *m.*, Junius.
 Lucreti-a, -ae, *f.*, Lucretia.

XIII.

statim, *adv.*, immediately.
 sub'lat-us est, *from* toll-o, -ere, sus-tul-i, sub'lat-um, *v.a.* 3, I take away.
 dign-itās, -itātis, *f.*, dignity, honour (dign-us, worthy).
 enim, *conj.*, for.
 quis-quam, quae-quam, quicquam, or quid-quam, *pron. indef.*, any (person or thing).
 măn-eo, -ere, -si, -sum, *v.n.* 2, I stay, I remain.
 ergo, *conj.*, therefore, consequently.
 migr-o, *v.n.* 1, I remove.
 lōc-us, -i, *m.* (*pl. loc-i and loc-a*), a place, position.
 Valer-ius, -ii, *m.*, Valerius.
 Publicōl-a, -ae, *m.*, Publicola.
 col'līg-o, -ere, lĕg-i, lect-um, *v.a.* 3, I collect, I gather together (cum, lego).
 undīque, *adv.*, from all sides.

mul-tus, -ta, -tum, *adj.*, much, great; *pl.*, many.

gen-s, -tis, *f.*, a family, a tribe.

pos-sum, po'sse, pot-ui, *v. irreg.*,

I am able (potis, able, and sum).

re-stitū-o, -ere, 'stītū-i, stītū-

um, *v.a.* 3, I replace, I restore (re, statuo).

XIV.

pugn-a, -ae, *f.*, a fight, a battle.

Arun-s, -tis, *m.*, Aruns.

in-vicem, *adv.*, in turn, mutually.

vict-or, ōris, *m.*, a conqueror (vinco, I conquer).

re-ced-o, -ere, 'cess-i, -cess-um,

v.n. 3, I go back, I withdraw.

matrōn-a, ae, *f.*, a wife, a matron.

defens-or, -ōris, *m.*, a defender (defendēre).

pudīc-itia, -itia, *f.*, modesty, chastity.

quasi, *adv.*, as, as if.

com-mūn-is, -e, *adj.*, common, *i.e.*, belonging equally to several.

lūg-co, -ere, lux-i, luct-um, *v.a.* 2, I mourn for.

nō-nus, -na, -num, *num. adj.*, ninth.

ex-īg-o, -ere, 'ēg-i, 'act-um, *v.a.* 3, I drive out.

soc-er, -ēri, *m.*, a father-in-law.

vindīc-o, *v.a.* 1, I avenge.

ingen-s, -tis, *adj.*, great.

nōv-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, new.

dicta-tūra, -tūrae, *f.*, the dictatorship.

ap-pell-o, *v.a.* 1, I call, I name (ad, pello).

mag-ister, -istri, *m.*, a master.

ēqu-es, -ītis, *com.*, a horse soldier, a knight; *pl.*, cavalry (equus, a horse).

dictā-tor, -tōris, *m.*, a dictator (dicto, I say frequently).

ob-sēqu-or, -i, 'sēquut-us (or 'sēcut-us), sum, *v. dep.* 3, I attend upon.

XV.

postquam, *conj.*, after that.

e-jic-io, -ere, 'jec-i, 'ject-um, *v.a.* 3, I cast forth (e, jacio).

Quint-ius, -ii, *m.*, Quintius.

dux, duc-is, *m.*, a leader, a general.

Cōriōl-i, -ōrum, *m.*, Corioli.

cap-io, -ere, cep-i, capt-um, *v.a.* 3, I take, I capture.

con-tend-o, -ere, -i, 'tent-um, *v.n.* 3, I go eagerly, I hasten.

irasc-or, -i, irat-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I am angry.

auxil-ium, -iī, *n.*, help, assistance; *pl.*, auxiliary troops.

saepe, *adv.*, often.

usque, *adv.*, all the way, as far as.

ac-cēd-o, -ere, 'cess-i, 'cess-um, *v.n.* 3, I approach, I am

added (ad, cedo), I come up.

patri-a, -ae, *f.*, a fatherland.

legāt-us, -i, *m.*, a messenger, a lieutenant, a legate.

pēt-o, -ere, -īvi or -iī, itum, *v.a.* 3, I seek, I ask, I sue for.

rēpudi-o, *v.a.* 1, I reject, I repudiate.

nīsī, *conj.*, unless, except.
 mā-ter, -tris, *f.*, a mother.
 Vetūri-a, -ae, *f.*, Veturia.
 Volumni-a, ae, *f.*, Volumnia.
 flēt-us, -ūs, *m.*, a weeping
 (fleo, I weep).
 dēpreca-tio, -tiōnis, *f.*, a beg-
 ging off, an earnest en-
 treaty, a prayer.
 re·mōv-eo, -ere, 'mōv-i, 'mōt-
 um, *v.a.* 2, I remove.

XVI.

Kaes-o, -ōnis, *m.*, Kaeso.
 Fab-ius, -ii, *m.*, Fabius.
 Tit-us, -i, *m.*, Titus.
 Virgin-ius, -ii, *m.*, Virginius.
 tre·cent-i, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*,
 three hundred.
 hom-o, -inis, *com.*, a man (a
 human being).
 Fab-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, Fabian.
 sol-us, -a, -um., *adj.*, alone
 (*gen.*, sol-ius).
 itaque, *conj.*, and so.
 pro·ficisc-or, -i, 'fect-us sum,
v. dep. 3, I set out.
 con·cīd-o, -ere, -i, *v.n.* 3, I fall
 (*cum*, cado).
 omnīno, *adv.*, altogether, en-
 tirely.
 super·sum, 'esse, 'fu-i, *v. irreg.*,
 I am left, I survive.
 tan-tus, -ta, -tum, *adj.*, so great,
 so large.
 famīl-ia, -iae, *f.*, a household,
 a family.
 ae-tas, -tātis, *f.*, age.
 puer-ilis, -īle, *adj.*, boyish,
 youthful (*puer*).

XVII.

sēqu-or, -i, -ūtus (*or* sec-ūtus)
 sum, *v. dep.* 3, I follow.
 Algīd-us, -i, *n.*, Algidus.
 ob·sīd-eo, -ere, 'sēd-i, 'sess-um,
v.n. 2, I blockade (*ob*, sedeo).
 L = Lucius.
 Cincinnāt-us, -i, *m.*, Cincinna-
 tus.
 jūgēr-um, -i, *n.*, a juger, an
 acre.
 pos·sīd-eo, -ere, 'sēd-i, 'sess-
 um, *v.a.* 2, I possess.
 mā-nus, -nūs, *f.*, a hand, a
 band.
 cōl-o, -ere, ui, cult-um, *v.a.* 3,
 I cultivate, I inhabit.
 ār-o, *v.a.* 1, I plough.
 in·vēn-io, -ire, 'vēn-i, 'vent-
 um, *v.a.* 4, I come upon, I
 find.
 sud-or, -ōris, *m.*, sweat.
 de·terg-eo, -ere, 'ters-i, 'ters-
 um, *v.a.* 2, I wipe off.
 tōg-a, -ae, *f.*, a toga.
 praē·tex-tus, -ta, -tum, *adj.*,
 praetexta, edged.
 caed-o, -ere, cēcīd-i, caes-um,
v.a. 3 (I cause to fall), I
 kill.
 hos-tis, -tis, *m.*, a stranger, an
 enemy (public). in·imīc-us,
 -i, *m.*, an enemy (private),
 (*in*, amicus).
 libēr-o, *v.a.* 1, I set free.
 consul·āris, -āre, *adj.*, belong-
 ing to a consul, consular;
subst., an ex-consul.
 cess-o, *v.n.* 1, I cease.
 summ-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*,
 highest, chief.

decem·vir-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, Decemvirs.

XVIII.

re·bell-o, *v.n.* 1, I renew war, I revolt.

mitt-o, -ere, mīs-i, miss-um, *v.a.* 3, I send.

Camill-us, -i, *m.*, Camillus.

primum, *adv.*, at first.

āc-ies, -iēi, *f.*, a battle, an army (drawn up).

diu, *adv.*, for a long time.

antiqu-issimus, -issima, -issimum, *superl. adj.*, most ancient.

Itali-a, -ae, *f.*, Italy.

dīt-issimus, -issima, -issimum, *superl. adj.*, richest (dives, rich).

Falisc-i, -ōrum, *m.*, Falisci.

Invīd-ia, -iae, *f.*, envy, jealousy.

quod, *conj.*, because.

praed-a, -ae, *f.*, booty, spoil.

male, *adv.*, badly, unjustly.

dī·vīd-o, -ere, vīs-i, vīs-um, *v.a.* 3, I divide.

damn-o, *v.a.* 1, I condemn.

ob, *prep. gov. acc.*, on account of.

XIX.

Gall-us, -i, *m.*, a Gaul.

Senōn-es, -um, *m. pl.*, the Senones.

apud, *prep. gov. acc.*, near, at, by.

flum-en, -inis, *n.*, a river.

Alli-a, -ae, *f.*, Allia.

occūp-o, *v.a.* 1, I seize, I gain.

nēque (or nec), *conj.*, nor (nec...nec, neither...nor).

dēfend-o, -ere, fēnd-i, fēns-um, *v.a.* 3, I defend.

fām-es, -is, *f.*, hunger, famine.

labōr-o, *v.n.* 1, I am distressed, I suffer.

exsūl-o, *v.n.* 1, I am an exile.

secūt-us, *perf. part. of sequor* (ch. xvii.).

aur-um, -i, *n.*, gold.

ita, *adv.*, so, in this way.

d-o, -are, ded-i, dat-um, *v.a.* 1, I offer, I give, I grant.

milit-āris, -āre, *adj.*, belonging to a soldier, military (miles, a soldier).

sign-um, -i, *n.*, a standard.

rē·vōc-o, *v.a.* 1, I recall, I recover.

XX.

adversus, *prep. gov. acc.*, against.

trans, *prep. gov. acc.*, beyond, across, on the other side, over.

Ani-o, -ēnis, *m.*, the Anio.

fluv-ius, ii, *m.*, a river (fluo, I flow).

con·sīd-o, -ere, sēd-i, sess-um, *v.a.* 3, I encamp, I settle on.

Manl-ius, -ii, *m.*, Manlius.

singul-āris, -āre, *adj.*, single.

certām-en, -inis, *n.*, a combat.

pro·vōc-o, *v.a.* 1, I challenge.

torqu-is (or -es), -is, *m. and f.*, a collar.

aur-eus, -ea, -eum, *adj.*, golden (aurum, gold).

coll-um, -i, *n.*, the neck.

re-s, -i, *f.*, a thing, a circumstance, property, an affair.

im·pōn-o, -ere, ·pōsu-i, ·posit-um, *v.a.* 3, I put on, I place on.

perpētū-us, -ā, -um, *adj.*, perpetual.

Torquat-us, -i, *m.*, Torquatus.

post-ērus, -ēra, -ērum, *adj.*, next; *pl. subst.*, post-ēri, -ērōrum, *m.*, posterity.

cognom-en, -īnis, *n.*, a surname (con, nomen).

fūg-o, *v.a.* 1, I put to flight, I rout.

C=Cai-us, -i, *m.*, Caius.

Sulpic-ius, -ii, *m.*, Sulpicius.

XXI.

leg-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a legion.

Fur-ius, -ii, *m.*, Furius.

qui·dam, quae·dam, quod·dam, *indef. pron.*, a certain one.

optīm-us, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, the best.

tum, *adv.*, then,

Marc-us, -i, *m.*, Marcus.

trib-ūnus, -ūni, *m.*, a tribune.

mil-es, -ītis, *m.*, a soldier, soldiery.

of·fēr-o, -re, ob·tul-i, ob·lat-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I offer (ob, fero).

pro·cēd-o, -ere, ·cess-i, ·cess-um, *v.n.* 3, I go forward.

arm-o, *v.a.* 1, I arm.

corv-us, -i, *m.*, a raven.

gāle-a, -ae, *f.*, a helmet.

com·mitt-o, -ere, ·mis-i, ·miss-um, *v.a.* 3, I set on (to combat) I entrust, I commence.

āl-a, -ae, *f.*, a wing.

ungu-is, -is, *m.*, a nail, a claw.

ocūl-us, -i, *m.*, an eye.

verbēr-o *v.a.* 1, I beat, I strike.

inter·fīc-io, -ere, ·fēc-i, ·fect-um, *v.a.* 3, I kill (fācio).

victōr-ia, -iae, *f.*, victory (vinco).

Corvīn-us, -i, *m.*, Corvinus.

dīc-o, -ere, dix-i, dict-um, *v.a.* 3, I say, I call.

merīt-um, -i, *n.*, a service.

XXII.

jam, *adv.*, now, already.

pōt-ens, -entis, *adj.*, powerful (*pres. part. of* possum).

Samn-ites, Itium, *m. pl.*, Samnites.

mēd-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, middle.

inter, *prep. gov. acc.*, among, between.

Pic-ēnum, -ēni, *n.*, Picenum.

Camp-ania, -aniae, *f.*, Campania.

Apūll-a, -ae, *f.*, Apulia.

Papīr-ius, -ii, *m.*, Papirius.

Curs-or, -ōris, *m.*, Cursor.

hon-or, -ōris, *m.*, honour, dignity.

red·eo, ·ire, ·iv-i or ·i-i, ·it-um, *v.n. irreg.*, I go back, I return.

Q=Quint-ius.

Maxīm-us, -i, *m.*, Maximus.

prae·cīp-io, -ere, ·cēp-i, ·cept-um, *v.n.* 3, I order.

abs-ens, -entis, *adj.*, absent.

pugn-o, *v.a.* 1, I fight.

occā-sio, -siōnis, *f.*, opportunity (ob, cado).

rē·pēr-io, -ire, repper-i, -tum, *v.a.* 4, I find.

fēlic-issime, *adv. (superl. of* feli-

citer), most successfully (felix).
 dē-lēo, 'lere, 'lēv-i, 'lēt-um, *v.a.* 2, I destroy, I annihilate.
 cāp-ut, -itis, *n.*, a head, life.
 vēt-o, -are, -ūi, itum, *v.a.* 1, I forbid.
 fāv-or, -ōris, *m.*, a favouring, goodwill.

XXIII.

furc-ūla, -ūlae, *f.*, a little fork (furca, a fork).
 Caud-inus, -ina, -inum, *adj.*, belonging to Caudium, Caudine.
 angust-ia, -iae, *f.*, narrowness; *pl.*, a narrow defile, a pass.
 con-clud-o, -ere, 'clus-i, 'clus-um, *v.a.* 3, I shut up (cum, claudo).
 dē-dēc-us, -ōris, *n.*, disgrace.
 jūg-um, -i, *n.*, a yoke.
 sēn-ātus, -atūs, *m.*, the Senate.
 solv-o, -ere, -i, solut-um, *v.a.* 3, I unloose, I break (se, apart, luo, I loosen).
 necess-itas, -itātis, *f.*, necessity.
 fi-o, -ēri, fact-us sum, *pass. of fact-o* (ch. vii.).
 sept-em, *num. adj. indecl.*, seven.
 tem-pus, -pōris, *n.*, time.
 App-ius, -ii, *m.*, Appius.
 Claud-ius, -ii, *m.*, Claudius.
 cens-or, -ōris, *m.*, a censor.
 āqu-a, ae, *f.*, water, an aqueduct.
 Claud-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj. of or*

belonging to Claudius, Claudian.
 in-duc-o, -ere, 'dux-i, 'duct-um, *v.a.* 3, I bring in.
 vi-a, -ae, *f.*, a way, a road.
 App-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj. of or* belonging to Appius, Appian.
 stern-o, -ere, strav-i, strat-um, *v.a.* 3, I spread out, I level, I construct.

XXIV.

inter-jic-io, -ere, 'jēc-i, 'ject-um, *v.a.* 3, I throw between (jacio).
 all-quot, *num. adj. indecl.*, some, several.
 Tarent-ini, -inōrum, *m. pl.*, the Tarentines.
 in-dīc-o, -ere, 'dix-i, 'dict-um, *v.a.* 3, I declare.
 fēr-o, -re, tul-i, lat-um, *v.a. irreg.*, I carry, I bring, I bear.
 Pyrrh-us, -i, *m.*, Pyrrhus.
 Epīr-us, -i, *f.*, Epirus.
 trans-mar-inus, -ina, -inum, *adj.*, beyond sea (mare, the sea).
 Publ-ius, -ii, *m.*, Publius.
 Laevīn-us, -i, *m.*, Laevinus.
 explorā-tor, -tōris, *m.*, a scout.
 jub-eo, -ere, juss-i, juss-um, *v.a.* 2, I order.
 cas-trum, -tri, *n.*, a fort; *pl.*, a camp.
 os-tend-o, -ere, -i, 'tens-um, *v.a.* 3, I show.
 di-mitt-o, -ere, 'mis-i, 'miss-um, *v.a.* 3, I send away (*lit.*, in different directions).

re'nunti-o, *v.a.* 1, I announce, report.

quicunque, quaecunque, quodcunque, *rel. pron.*, whoever, whatever.

XXV.

elephant-us, -i, *m.*, an elephant.

ex'pavesc-o, -ere, 'pav-i, *v.a.* 3, *incept.*, I dread (*lit.*, I begin to dread).

nox, noct-is, *f.*, night, darkness.

fī-nis, -nis, *m. and f.*, an end; *pl.*, territories.

octingent-i, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, eight hundred.

tract-o, *v.a.* 1 (*frequent. of traho*, I draw), I draw out, I treat (*lit.*, I keep dragging about).

sepēl-io, -ire, 'iv-i or 'ī-i, sepult-um, *v.a.* 4, I bury.

ad'vers-us, -a, -um, *past part.* (*from ad'vert-o*), opposite, unsuccessful.

vuln-us, -ēris, *n.*, a wound.

trux, trūc-is, *adj.*, fierce, wild.

vult-us, -ūs, *m.*, the countenance, look.

mōr-ior, -i, mortu-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I die.

jac-eo, -ere, -ui, *v.n.* 2, I lie prostrate.

vid-eo, -ere, vid-i, vis-um, *v.a.* 2, I see; *pass.*, I seem.

tul-isse *from fero* (*ch. xxiv.*).

cael-um, -i, *n.*, the sky, the heavens.

vox, vōc-is, *f.*, the voice, language.

tōt-us, -a, -um, *gen.*, tot-ius, *adj.*, the whole, entire.

domin-us, -i, *m.*, a master, a chief.

tal-is, -e, *adj.*, of such a kind.

con'ting-o, -ere, 'tīg-i, 'tact-um, *v.n.* 3, I happen to, I befall (*cum*, tango).

XXVI.

jung-o, -ere, junx-i, junct-um, *v.a.* 3, I join.

se, *reflexive pron.*, *sing. and pl.*, himself, herself, itself, themselves. recipere se, to betake one's self.

Lucān-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Lucani.

Brutti-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, the Bruttii.

per'g-o, -ere, 'rex-i, 'rect-um, *v.n.* 3, I proceed, I go (*per*, rego).

fer-rum, -ri, *n.*, iron, a sword.

ign-is, -is, *m.*, fire.

vast-o, *v.a.* 1, I lay waste, I devastate.

de'popul-or, *v. dep.* 1, I lay utterly waste, I ravage.

Praenest-e, -is, *f.*, Praeneste.

terr-or, -ōris, *m.*, great fear, terror.

rēd'im-o, -ere, 'ēm-i, 'empt-um, *v.a.* 3, I buy back, I ransom (*re*, emo).

cap-tīvus, -tīvi, *m.*, a prisoner (*capiō*), a captive.

honōrifice, *adv.*, honourably.

sīnē, *prep. gov. abl.*, without.

prē-tium, -tīi, *n.*, money, worth.

XXVII.

Fabrici-us, -ii, *m.*, Fabricius.
 sic, *adv.*, in this manner, so.
 ad'mir-or, *v. dep.*, 1, I wonder
 at, I admire.
 paup-er, -ëris, *adj.*, poor.
 co'gnosc-o, -ere, 'gnov-i, 'gnit-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I perceive, I as-
 certain (cum, nosco), I know.
 par-s, -tis, *f.*, a part, a share ;
pl., a (political) party.
 sollicit-o, *v.a.* 1, I move vio-
 lently, I tempt, I bribe.
 con'temn-o, -ere, 'temps-i,
 'tempt-um, *v.a.* 3, I hold in
 contempt, I despise.
 quãre, *adv.*, why? wherefore
 (*abl. of quis, abl. of res*).
 ad'mira-tio, -tiõnis, *f.*, admira-
 tion, wonder.
 tēn-eo, -ere, -ui (*no supine*), *v.a.*
 2, I hold, I have.
 aequ-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, even,
 fair, just.
 cond-itio, -itiõnis, *f.*, a condi-
 tion ; *pl.*, terms.
 praecip-ñus, -ña, -ñum, *adj.*,
 principal, distinguished.
 vir, vīr-i, *m.*, a man.
 Cinē-as, -ae, *m.*, Cineas.
 ar-ma, -mōrum, *n. pl.*, arms.
 obtin-eo, -ere, 'tinu-i, 'tent-
 um, *v.a. and n.* 2, I hold, I
 obtain, I prevail.

XXVIII.

miss-us, *from mitto* (ch. xviii.).
 prius, *comp. adv.*, before,
 sooner.
 potu-erat, *from possum*.

pro'mitt-o, -ere, 'mis-i, 'miss-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I send forward,
 I promise.
 med-icus, -ici, *m.*, a physician.
 venēn-um, -i, *n.*, poison.
 alī'quis, (alī'quae,) alī'quid,
pron. indef., some one, any.
 pol'lic-eor, -eri, 'līcīt-us sum,
v. dep. 2, I promise.
 vinc-io, -ire, vinx-i, vinct-um,
v.a. 4, I bind fast.
 re'dūc-o, -ere, 'dux-i, 'duct-um,
v.a. 3, I lead back, I bring
 back.
 spond-eo, -ere, sponpond-i,
 spons-um, *v.a.* 2, I pledge
 myself, I vow.
 ille, illa, illud, *pron. demons.*,
 that, he, she, it.
 dif'filius, *comp. adv.*, with
 more difficulty, less easily
 (facilis).
 hones-tas, -tātis, *f.*, upright-
 ness.
 sol, sōl-is, *m.*, the sun.
 cur-sus, -sūs, *m.*, a running, a
 course (curro, I run).
 a'vert-o, -ere, -i, 'vers-um, *v.a.*
 3, I turn away.

XXIX.

Sicili-a, -ae, *f.*, Sicily.
 pro'fect-us, *from proficiscor*
 (ch. xvi.).
 Man-ius, -ii, *m.*, Manius.
 Cur-ius, -ii, *m.*, Curius.
 Dentāt-us, -i, *m.*, Dentatus.
 Cornēl-ius, -ii, *m.*, Cornelius.
 Lentūl-us, -i, *m.*, Lentulus.
 consūlāt-us, -ūs, *m.*, the office
 of consul, consulship.

re'cess-it, *from* recedo (ch. xiv.).
 Arg-os, -i, *acc.* Argos, *n.*, Argos
 (*also* Arg-i, -ōrum, *m.*).
 Tarent-um, -i, *n.*, Tarentum.

XXX.

Pun-icus, -īca, -īcum, *adj.*,
 Punic, Carthaginian.
 Af-er, -ra, -rum, *adj.*, African.
 Duil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Duilius.
 Cnae-us, -i, *m.*, Cnaeus.
 Asīn-us, -i, *m.*, Asinus.
 mā-r-e, -is (*nom. pl.* maria), *n.*,
 the sea.
 pār-o, *v.a.* 1, I provide, I prepare.
 nāv-is, -is, *f.*, a ship, a vessel.
 rostr-ātus, -āta, -ātum, *adj.*,
 beaked (rostrum, a beak).
 Liburn-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, Li-
 burnian.
 frau-s, fraud-is, *f.*, fraud.
 de'cip-io, -ere, 'cēp-i, 'cept-um,
v.a. 3, I catch, I deceive
 (de, capio).
 Carthaginīens-is, -e, *adj.*, Car-
 thaginian.
 quattuordēcim, *indecl. num.*
adj., fourteen.
 merg-o, -ere, mers-i, mers-um,
v.a. 3, I immerse, I sink.
 octo, *indecl. num. adj.*, eight.
 ull-us, -a, -um (*gen.* ullius),
adj., any.
 grat-ior, -ius (*gen.* -iōris), *comp.*
adj., more pleasing (gratus).
 in'vict-us, -a, -um, uncon-
 quered (vinco).
 plurīmum, *superl. adv.*, mostly,
 very much.

XXXI.

Vols-o, -ōnis, *m.*, Volso.

Atīl-ius, -ii, *m.*, Atīlius.
 Afric-a, -ae, *f.*, Africa.
 trans'fer-o, *v.a. irreg.*, I carry
 across (fero, ch. xxiv.).
 Hamilc-ar, -āris, *m.*, Hamil-
 car.
 vict-us, *from* vinco (ch. iii.).
 sexaginta, *indecl. num. adj.*,
 sixty.
 re'cip-io (ch. ii.), recipere se,
 to betake oneself.
 retro, *adv.*, backwards.
 a'mitt-o (mitto, ch. xxxi.),
v.a. 3, I lose.
 Regūl-us, -i, *m.*, Regulus.
 re'mān-eo, -ere, 'mans-i, *v.n.*
 2, I stay behind, I remain.
 saepius, *comp. adv.*, more often
 (saepe, ch. xv.).
 septuaginta, *indecl. num. adj.*,
 seventy.
 fīd-es, -ei, *f.*, faith, trust; in
 fidem accipere, to receive
 into trust, *i.e.*, alliance.
 Carthag-o, -īnis, *f.*, Carthage.

XXXII.

n'ol-o, n'ol-le, n'olu-i, *v.a. and*
n. irreg., I do not wish, I
 am unwilling (non, volo).
 dur-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, hard.
 Lācēdaemōnī-i, -ōrum, *m.*, the
 Lacedaemonians.
 Xantipp-us, -i, *m.*, Xantippus.
 tantum, *adv.*, so greatly,
 only.
 quingent-i, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*,
 five hundred.
 catēn-a, -ae, *f.*, a chain.
 con'jic-io, -ere, 'jēc-i, 'ject-um,
v.a. 3, I throw (together)
 (cum, jacio).

XXXIII.

Metell-us, -i, *m.*, Metellus.
 cop-ia, -iae, *f.*, plenty; *pl.*
 forces, troops.
 sex, *num. adj. indecl.*, six.
 re-līqu-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, re-
 maining, the rest.
 err-o, *v.n.* 1, I wander.
 Numīd-ae, -arum, *m.*, the
 Numidians.
 de-dūc-o, -ere, 'dux-i, 'duct-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I lead away.
 pomp-a, -ae, *f.*, ceremony.

XXXIV.

mal-um, -i, *n.*, a misfortune.
 per-muta-tio, -tīōnis, *f.*, an
 exchanging.
 nī-hil (*contracted nil*), *n. indecl.*,
 nothing.
 dē-sīn-o, -ere, 'sīv-i or 'si-i,
 'sit-um, *v.n.* 3, I leave off,
 I cease.

XXXV.

com-plex-us, -us, *m.*, an em-
 brace.
 suad-eo, -ere, 'suas-i, 'suas-um,
v.n. 2, I advise.
 Poen-i, -orum, *m.*, the Cartha-
 ginians.
 ad-mitt-o, -ere, 'mis-i, 'miss-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I admit, I allow
 to come, I commit.
 neg-o, *v.a. and n.* 1, I deny,
 I refuse, I say no.
 serv-io, *v.n.* 4, I am a slave.
 hones-tus, -ta, -tum, *adj.*,
 honourable.

re-gred-ior, -i, 'gress-us sum,
v. dep. 3, I return, I retreat.
 supplic-ium, -ii, *n.*, punish-
 ment, torture.
 ex-sting-uo, -uere, 'stinx-i,
 'stinct-um, *v.a.* 3, I put out
 entirely, I kill.

XXXVI.

Lutat-ius, -ii, *m.*, Lutatius.
 Catūl-us, -i, *m.*, Catulus.
 Aul-us, -i, *m.*, Aulus.
 Postum-ius, -ii, *m.*, Postumius.
 Albīn-us, -i, *m.*, Albinus.
 quadringent-i, -ae, -a, *num.*
adj., four hundred.
 aeg-er, aegr-a, aegr-um, *adj.*,
 sick, ill.
 a-scend-o, -ere, 'scend-i, 'scens-
 um, *v.n.* 3, I ascend (ad-
 scando, I climb).
 vulner-o, *v.a.* 1, I wound.
 superi-or, -us, *comp. adj.*,
 higher, former (superus).
 Lilybae-um, -i, *n.*, Lilybaeum.
 virt-us, -ūtis, *f.*, bravery (vir,
 a man), valour.
 de-merg-o, *v.a.* 3, I sink
 (mergo, *ch.* xxx.).
 tre-decim, *indecl. num. adj.*,
 thirteen.
 argent-um, -i, *n.*, silver,
 money.
 pond-us, -ēris, *n.*, a weight.
 red-īg-o, -ere, 'ēg-i, 'act-um,
v.a. 3, I bring back (re, ago).
 class-is, -is, *f.*, a fleet.
 dūō-dēcim, *indecl. num. adj.*,
 twelve.
 trib-ūo, -uere, tribu-i, tribūt-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I give, I yield.

XXXVII.

secund-us, -a, -um, *num. adj.*,
second.

in'fēr-o, 'fer-re, 'tul-i, il'lat-
um, *v.a. irreg.*, I carry to
or against.

Hannib-al, -ālis, *m.*, Hannibal.
Sagunt-um, -i, *n.*, Saguntum.

Hispani-a, -ae, *f.*, Spain.

amic-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, friendly.

ag'grēd-ior, -i, 'gress-us sum,
v. dep. 3, I begin.

de'nunti-o, *v.a.* 1, I give notice
to.

abs'tīn-eo, -ere, -ui, 'tent-um,
v.n. 2, I abstain from (ab,
tenere).

mand-o, *v.a.* 1, I order.

soc-ius, -ii, *m.*, an ally.

Sagunt-īni, -īnorum, *m.*, the
Saguntines.

inter'ea, *adv.*, meanwhile.

grāv-is, -e, *adj.*, heavy, severe;
superl. gravissimus.

poen-a, -ae, *f.*, a punishment,
a loss.

XXXVIII.

Scīpi-o, -ōnis, *m.*, Scipio.

Tībēr-ius, -ii, *m.*, Tiberius.

Semprōn-ius, -ii, *m.*, Sempronius
in'dict-us *from* indicere (ch.
xxiv.).

relict-us *from* relinquo (ch.
xi.).

Hasdrub-al, -ālis, *m.*, Has-
drubal.

Pyrenae-us, -i, *m.*, the Pyrenees.

Alp-es, -ium, *f.*, the Alps.

in'vi-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, trackless,
impassable (in, via, a way).

pate'fac-io, -ere, 'fēc-i, 'fact-um,
v.a. 3, I throw open (ch. lxvi.).

tra'd-o, -ere, 'dīd-i, 'dīt-um,
v.a. 3, I hand over, I betray;
pass. I am reported.

ped-es, -ītis, *m.*, a foot soldier
(pes, a foot), infantry.

ad'dūc-o, -ere, 'dux-i, 'duct-
um, *v.a.* 3, I lead to, I
bring to.

Gracch-us, -i, *m.*, Gracchus.

advent-us, -ūs, *m.*, an arrival,
an approach (ad, venio).

Arīmīn-um, -i, *n.*, Ariminum.

tra'jic-io, -ere, 'jēc-i, 'ject-um,
v.a. 3, I convey over (trans,
across; jacio, I throw).

XXXIX.

oc'curr-o, -ere, -i, 'curs-um,
v.n. 3, I fall in with (ob,
curro, I run), I meet.

com'miss-us, -a, -um, *from*
committo (ch. xxi.).

Trebi-a, -ae, *f.*, the Trebia.

amn-is, -is, *m.*, a stream.

confīg-o, -ere, 'fīx-i, 'fīct-um,
v.n. 3, I fight, I engage.

inde, *adv.*, from that place,
thence.

Tusci-a, -ae, *f.*, Etruria.

Flamīn-ius, -ii, *m.*, Flaminius.

inter'īm-o, -ere, 'ēm-i, 'empt-
um, *v.a.* 3, I take away, I
kill (inter, emo, I take).

cēter, -a, -um, *adj.*, the other.

dif'fūg-io, -ere, 'fūg-i, *v.n.* 3,
I flee (in different direc-
tions).

dif'fer-o, -re, dis'tul-i, di'lat-
um, *v.a.* 3, I defer, I delay.

impēt-us, -ūs, *m.*, an attack.
 frang-o, -ere, frēg-i, fract-um,
v.a. 3, I break.
 invent-us *from* invenio (ch.
 xvii.).

XL.

quingent-ēsimus, -esima, -esi-
 mum, *num. adj.*, the five
 hundredth.

Aemil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Aemilius.

Paul-us, -i, *m.*, Paulus.

P = Publius (ch. xviii.).

Terent-ius, -ii, *m.*, Terentius.

Varr-o, -ōnis, *m.*, Varro.

amb-o, -ae, -o, *adj. pl.*, both.

mon-eo, *v.a.* 2, I warn.

calid-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, ardent.

impāti-ens, -entis, *adj.*, im-
 patient.

aliter, *adv.*, in another manner,
 otherwise.

verum, *adv.*, truly, but yet.

Im patienti-a, ae, *f.*, im-
 patience.

vic-us, -i, *m.*, a village.

Cann-ae, -arum, *f.*, Cannae.

XLI.

sauci-o, *v.a.* 1, I wound.

damn-um, -i, *n.*, loss, hurt.

praetor-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, be-
 longing to a praetor, *subst.*
 an ex-praetor.

mod-ius, -ii, *m.*, a peck.

annul-us, -i, *m.*, a ring, dim-
 inutive of annus (ch. i.)

Carthāg-o, -inis, *f.*, Carthage.

de trāh-o, -ere, trax-i, tract-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I draw off.

ūbī, *adv.*, where, when.

XLII.

mēt-us, -ūs, *m.*, fear.

intēg-er, -ra, -rum, *adj.*, whole,
 unharmed.

cas-us, -ūs, *m.*, a falling, an
 accident (cado).

magis, *comp. adv.*, more, rather.

XLIII.

tan-dem, *adv.*, at length.

ībī-dem, *adv.*, in the same
 place.

nat-us *from* nascor (ch. i.).

post-erior, -erius, *comp. adv.*,
 next after, later (post).

ap-parā-tus, -tūs, *m.*, prepara-
 tion, equipment (ad, paro).

fact-us *from* facio (ch. vii.).

div-inus, -ina, -inum, *adj.*, di-
 vine.

quid-dam *from* quidam (ch.
 xxi.).

in-sum, 'esse, 'fu-i, *v. irreg.*,
 I am in.

ex-istim-o, *v.a.* 1, I consider,
 I think.

ad-eo, *adv.*, to such an extent.

num-en, -inis, *n.*, a god.

ser-mo, -mōnis, *m.*, talk, con-
 versation.

XLIV.

Syph-ax, -ācis, *m.*, Syphax.

Numīd-ia, -iae, *f.*, Numidia.

con-jung-o, -ere, junx-i, junct-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I join (together).

spōl-ium, -ii, *n.*, spoil.

aud-io, *v.a.* 4, I hear.

de'sēr-o, -ere, -ui, -tum, *v.a.* 3,
I leave, I abandon.

fl-eo, -ere, flēv-i, flēt-um, *v.n.*
2, I cry, I weep.

re'liqu-isse *from* relinquo (ch.
xi.).

Masiniss-a, *ae, m.*, Masinissa.
amic-itia, -itiae, *f.*, friendship.
fec-erat *from* facio (ch. vii.).

XLV.

capt-us *from* capio (ch. vii.).

circum'duc-o, -ere, 'dux-i, 'duct-
um, *v.a.* 3, I lead round.

prand-ium, -ii, *n.*, luncheon,
breakfast, dinner.

ater'que, utrā'que, utrum'que,
adj., both, each (singly),
compare with ambo (ch. xl.).

in'stru-o, -ere, 'strux-i, 'struct-
um, *v.a.* 3, I draw up in
order.

quāl-is, -e, *adj.*, such as, of
what kind (*see* talis, ch.
xxv.).

vix, *adv.*, scarcely, hardly.

perī-tus, -ta, -tum, *adj.*, ex-
perienced, skilful.

e'duc-o, -ere, 'dux-i, 'duct-um,
v.a. 3, I lead out.

paene, *adv.*, nearly, almost.

postrēmo, *adv.*, lastly, at last
(post).

e'vād-o, -ere, 'vās-i, 'vās-um,
v.n. 3, I go out, I slip off, I
escape.

glo-ria, -riae, *f.*, glory, renown.

XLVI.

trans'ig-o, -ere, 'ēg-i, 'act-um,

v.a. 3, I bring to an end
(trans, ago).

Macedōn-icus, -ica, -icum, *adj.*,
Macedonian.

Philipp-us, -i, *m.*, Philip,
quinguag-ēsimum, -ēsima, -ēsi-
mum, *num. adj.*, fiftieth.

T=Titus.

Flaminīn-us, -i, *m.*, Flaminīn-
us.

prospēre, *adv.*, successfully.

dat-us, *from* do (ch. xix.).

Syri-ācus, -āca, -ācum, *adj.*,
Syrian.

Antioch-us, -i, *m.*, Antiochus.

M'=Manius.

Acīl-ius, -ii, *m.*, Acilius.

Glabr-io, -iōnis, *m.*, Glabrio.

Achai-a, -ae, *f.*, Achaia.

bene, *adv.*, well.

noct-urnus, -urna, -urnum, *adj.*,
nocturnal, at night.

XLVII.

Afric-ānus, -ani, *m.*, Africanus.

nav-ālis, -āle, *adj.*, naval.

circa, *prep. gov. acc.*, around.

Sīpŷl-us, -i, *m.*, Sipylus.

Magnēsī-a, -ae, *f.*, Magnesia.

Asi-a, -ae, *f.*, Asia.

fund-o, -ere, fud-i, fus-um, *v.a.*

3, I pour out, I rout, I shed.

quinguaginta, *num. adj. indecl.*,
fifty.

Prusi-as, -ae, *m.*, Prusias.

Bithyni-a, -ae, *f.*, Bithynia.

re'pet-o, -ere, 'petiv-i or 'peti-i,
'petit-um, *v.a.* 3, I demand
back, I bring back.

bīb-o, -ere, bīb-i (*no supine*),
v.a. 3, I drink.

Libyss-a, -ae, *f.*, Libyssa.
Nicomēdi-enses, -ensium, *m.*,
the Nicomedians.

XLVIII.

Phame-a, -ae, *m.*, Phamea.
ēquit-ātus, -ātūs, *m.*, cavalry.
prae-sum, 'esse, 'fu-i, *v.n.*, I
am over, I have command of
(*gov. dat.*).
ibi, *adv.*, there.
mīlīt-o, *v.n.* 1, I serve (in the
army).
rēvērent-ia, -iae, *f.*, respect,
fear.
parāt-issimus, *superl. of perf.*
part. of paro (ch. xxx.).
consult-us, -a, -um, *perf. part.*
of consulo, knowing, skilful.
hab-eor, -eri, habit-us sum,
pass. v. 2, I am considered,
regarded (*habeo*, ch. i.).
vel...vel, *conj.*, either...or (*volo*,
I wish).
vīt-o, *v.a.* 1, I avoid.

XLIX.

cla-rus, -ra, -rum, *adj.*, re-
nowned, famous.
di-ru-o, -ere, -i, -tum, *v.a.* 3, I
destroy.
var-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, various.
orna-mentum, -menti, *n.*, an
ornament.
re-cognosc-o, -ere, 'cognov-i,
'cognit-um, *v.a.* 3, I recog-
nise.
septingent-ēsimus, -ēsima, -ēsi-
mum, *num. adj.*, the seven
hundredth.

āv-us, -i, *m.*, a grandfather, an
ancestor.
mēr-eo, *v.a.* 2, I get, I deserve.
scīlicet, *adv.*, namely

L.

Numant-īni, -īnorum, *m.*, the
Numantines.
opulent-issimus, -issima, -issi-
mum, *superl. adj.*, richest
(*ops*, wealth).
i'gnōbīl-is, -e, *adj.*, ignoble.
Mancīn-us, -i, *m.*, Mancinus.
ītērum, *adj.*, a second time,
again.
in'fām-is, -e, *adj.*, disgraceful.
in'fring-o, -ere, 'frēg-i, 'fract-
um, *v.a.* 3, I break.
auc-tor, -tōris, *m.*, an author.
solūt-us, -a, -um, *perf. part. of*
solvo (ch. xxiii.).
foed-us, -ēris, *n.*, a treaty.
i'gnomin-ia, -iae, *f.*, disgrace.
bis, *adv.*, twice.
sub'jug-o, *v.a.* 1, I vanquish.
secundo, *adv.*, a second time.

LI.

viti-ōsus, -ōsa, -osum, *adj.*,
wicked, depraved.
i'gnāv-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, indol-
ent, lazy.
ex'erc-eo, *v.a.* 2, I employ, I
exercise.
pun-īo, *v.a.* 4, I punish.
acerb-ītas, -ītatis, *f.*, severity.
cor'rig-o, -ere, 'rex-i, 'rect-um,
v.a. 3, I correct, I improve
(*cum*, *rego*).

partim, *adv.*, partly.
 dēd-ītio, -itiōnis, *f.*, surrender.
 Numant-ia, -iae, *f.*, Numantia.
 obsess-us, *perf. part. of obsideo*
 (ch. xvii.).
 son-fic-io, -ere, 'fēc-i, 'fect-um,
v.a. 3, I finish, I kill, wear out.
 sōl-um, -i, *n.*, the land.
 e-vert-o, -ere, 'vert-i, 'vers-um,
v.a. 3, I thrust out, I de-
 stroy, I overthrow.
 provinc-ia, -iae, *f.*, a province.
 Attāl-us, -i, *m.*, Attalus.
 Eumēn-es, -is, *m.*, Eumenes.
 mortu-us, *perf. part. of morior*
 (ch. xxv.).
 hēr-es, -ēdis, *m. and f.*, an
 heir.
 testa-mentum, -menti, *n.*, a
 will.

LII.

Nāsic-a, -ae, *m.*, Nasica.
 Calpurn-ius, -ii, *m.*, Calpurnius.
 Besti-a, -ae, *m.*, Bestia.
 Jugurth-a, -ae, *m.*, Jugurtha.
 illat-us, *from infero* (ch.
 xxxvii.).
 Adherbal, -ālis, *m.*, Adherbal.
 Hiempsal, -ālis, *m.*, Hiempsal.
 Micips-a, -ae, *m.*, Micipsa.
 cor-rump-o, -ere, 'rūp-i, 'rupt-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I break up, I
 bribe.
 pecun-ia, -iae, *f.*, money.
 flagiti-osissimus, -osissima, -os-
 issimum, *superl. adj.*, most
 disgraceful (flagitiosus).
 Im-prob-o, *v.a.* 1, I disapprove,
 I reject.

in-sequ-or, -i, 'secut-us sum,
v. dep. 3, I follow, I succeed.
 Spur-ius, -ii, *m.*, Spurius.
 ignōminiōse, *adv.*, disgrace-
 fully.

LIII.

Caecil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Caecilius.
 sevēr-itās, -itātis, *f.*, severity.
 moderā-tio, -tiōnis, *f.*, modera-
 tion.
 correct-us, *perf. part. from*
corrigo (ch. li.).
 cru-entus, -enta, -entum, *adj.*,
 cruel, bloody.
 disciplīn-a, ae, *f.*, discipline.
 posit-urus, *from pono* (ch. x.).
 success-us, *from succedo* (ch.
 v.).
 Mar-ius, -ii, *m.*, Marius.
 Bocch-us, -i, *m.*, Bocchus.
 Mauritānī-a, -ae, *f.*, Mauri-
 tania.
 parīter, *adv.*, equally, in like
 manner.

LIV.

ali-quant-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, some,
 considerable.
 termin-us, -i, *m.*, a limit, an
 end.
 quaes-tor, -tōris, *m.*, a quaes-
 tor.
 Sull-a, -ae, *m.*, Sulla.
 ante, *adv. and prep.*, before.
 triumph-us, -i, *m.*, a triumph.
 act-us, *from ago* (ch. ii.).
 curr-us, -ūs, *m.*, a chariot.
 catēn-ātus, -āta, -ātum, *adj.*,
 chained, bound (catena, a
 chain).

jus-sus, -sūs, *m.*, a command.
 carcer, -ēris, *m.*, a prison.
 strangūl-o, *v.a.* 1, I strangle.

LV.

dum, *conj.*, while.
 M = Marcus.
 Caepio, -ōnis, *m.*, Caepio.
 Cimbr-i, -orum, *m.*, the Cimbri.
 Teutōn-es, -um, *m.*, the Teu-
 tones.
 Tigurīn-i, -orum, *m.*, the Tigu-
 rini.
 Ambrōn-es, -um, *m.*, the Am-
 brones.
 Germān-i, -orum, *m.*, the Ger-
 mani.
 juxta, *prep. gov. acc.*, close to,
 near.
 Rhōdān-us, -i, *m.*, the Rho-
 danus.
 Inter'nēc-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a mas-
 sacre, destruction, slaughter.
 at'tēr-o, -ere, 'trīv-i, 'trīt-um,
v.a. 3, I rub against, I de-
 stroy (ad, tero, I rub).
 tīm-or, -ōris, *m.*, fear, alarm.
 grand-is, -e, *adj.*, great, large.
 Jugurth-inus, -ina, -inum, *adj.*,
 Jugurthine.
 de'cern-o, -ere, 'crēv-i, 'crēt-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I decree, I
 order.
 tertio, *adv.*, for the third time.
 quarto, *adv.*, for the fourth
 time.
 delat-us, *from* defero (ch. ix.).
 quia, *conj.*, because.
 Cimbr-icus, -ica, -icum, *adj.*,
 Cimbric.
 pro'trah-o, -ere, 'trax-i, 'tract-

um, *v.a.* 3, I draw out, I
 prolong, I protract.
 col'lēg-a, -ae, *m.*, a colleague.

LVI.

du'cent-i, -ae, -a, *num. adj.*, two
 hundred.
 Teutōbōd-us, -i, *m.*, Teutobo-
 dus.
 quinto, *adv.*, for the fifth time.
 fēlic-ius, *adv.* (*comp. of* felici-
 ter), more successfully (ch.
 xxii.).
 sīmul, *adv.*, together, at the
 same time.
 aut, *conj.*, or aut...aut, either
 ...or.
 fūg-a, -ae, *f.*, flight.
 caes-us, *from* caedo (ch. xvii.).
 dēcrēt-us, *from* decerno (ch. lv.).

LVII.

sex'cent-ēsīmus, -ēsīma, -ēsī-
 mum, *num. adj.*, the six
 hundredth.
 sexag-ēsīmus, -ēsīma, -ēsīmum,
num. adj., the sixtieth.
 cīv-ilis, -ile, *adj.*, civil (civis).
 Mithrīdāt-icus, -ica, -icum, *adj.*,
 Mithridatic.
 sexies, *num. adv.*, six times.
 Mithrīdāt-es, -is (*acc.*, -en), *m.*,
 Mithridates.
 gest-urus, *from* gero (ch. iv.).
 paulisper, *adv.*, for a short
 time (paulus, very little).
 soci-ālis, -ālc, *adj.*, social, con-
 federate.
 intra, *prep. gov. acc.*, within,
 in the interior.

affect-o, *v.a.* 1, I strive, I affect.

LVIII.

Illic, *adv.*, there.

in·grēd-i-or, -i, gress-us sum, *v.*

dep. 3, I walk into, I enter.

fu-turus, *future part. of* sum (ch. viii.).

Cn=Cnaeus.

Octāv-ius, -ii, *m.*, Octavius.

Cinn-a, -ae, *m.*, Cinna.

Pont-us, -i, *m.*, Pontus.

Nīcomēd-es, -is (*acc.*, -en), *m.*, Nicomedes.

pāt-i-or, -i, pass-us sum, *v. dep.* 3, I suffer.

re·spond-eo, -ere, -spond-i, spons-um, *v.a.* 2, I answer.

fore, *future inf. of* sum (ch. viii.).

irat-us, *from* irascor (ch. xv.).

Cappadoci-a, ae, *f.*, Cappadocia.

Ariobarzān-es, -is, *m.*, Ariobarzanes.

LIX.

in·vād-o, -ere, vās-i, vās-um, *v.a.* 3, I go against, I attack.

Paphlāgōn-ia, -iae, *f.* Paphlagonia.

pell-o, -ere, pepūl-i, puls-um, *v.a.* 3, I drive.

Pylaemēn-es, -is, *m.*, Pylae-menes.

Ephēs-us, -i, *m.*, Ephesus.

lītēr-ae, -arum, *f. pl.*, a letter.

ubi·cunque, *adv.*, wherever.

Archelā-us, -i, *m.*, Archelaus.

cognīt-us, *from* cognosco (ch. xxvii.).

lec-tus, -ta, -tum (*perf. part. of* lego, I choose), chosen, select.

quin·dēcim, *num. adj. indecl.*, fifteen.

ex·stinct-us, *from* exstinguo (ch. xxxv.).

tri·d-uum, -ui, *n.*, three days (tres, dies).

nud-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, naked.

pāl-us, -ūdis, *f.*, a marsh.

lāt-eo (*no supine*), *v.n.* 2, I lie hid.

LX.

col·loqu-ium, -ii, *n.*, a conference (cum, loquor, I speak).

terg-um, -i, *n.*, a back.

perīcul-um, -i, *n.*, danger.

re·pār-o, *v.a.* 1, I get again. I renew.

in·gress-us, *from* ingredior (ch. lviii.).

pro·scrīb-o, -ere, 'scrips-i, 'script-um, *v.a.* 3, I proscribe, I outlaw.

com·pell-o, -ere, 'pūl-i, 'puls-um, *v.a.* 3, I drive together, I compel.

LXI.

uni·vers-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, the whole.

Graec-ia, -iae, *f.*, Greece.

ōr-o, *v.a.* 1, I pray.

sub·vēn-io, -ire, vēn-i, vent-um, *v.n.* 4, I come to help.

Norbān-us, -i, *m.*, Norbanus.

longe, *adv.*, far.

Capu-a, -ae, *f.*, Capua.
 con·vert-o, -ere, 'vert-i, 'vers-
 um, *v.a. and n. 3*, I turn
 (round).
 sangu-is, -inis, *m.*, blood.
 mut-o, *v.a. 1*, I change.
 Carb-o, -ōnis, *m.*, Carbo.
 per'sēqu-or, -i, 'secut-us sum,
v. dep. 3, I follow after, I
 pursue.

LXII.

Pompei-us, -i, *m.*, Pompey.
 adolesc-ens, -entis, *com.*, a
 youth.
 industri-a, -ae, *f.*, diligence,
 activity.
 prae'fic-io, -ere, 'fēc-i, 'fect-um,
v.a. 3, I place over.
 trans'grēd-i-or, -i, 'gress-us
 sum, *v. dep. 3*, I cross over.
 Domit-ius, -ii, *m.*, Domitius.
 Mari-anus, -ana, -anum, *adj.* of
 Marius, Marian.
 Hiarb-as, -ae, *m.*, Hiarbas.
 funest-issimus, -issima, -issi-
 mum, *superl. adj.*, most de-
 structive (funestus).
 Itālī-cus, -ca, -cum, *adj.*,
 Italian.
 trah-o, -ere, trax-i, tract-um.
v.a. 3, I draw, I protract.

LXIII.

rump-o, -ere, rup-i, rupt-um,
v.a. 3, I break.
 rursus, *adv.*, back, again.
 fortūn-a, -ae, *f.*, fortune.
 Cott-a, -ae, *m.*, Cotta.
 Chalcēd-on, -ōnis, *f.*, Chalcedon.
 cōg-o, -ere, cōēg-i, coact-um.
v.a. 3, I drive (cum, ago).

Cyzīc-us, -i, *f.*, Cyzicus.
 trans·tul-isset, *from* transfero
 (ch. xxxi.).
 obsīd-io, -iōnis, *f.*, a siege.
 com·mōr-or, *v. dep. 1*, I lin-
 ger.
 con'sūm-o, -ere, 'sumps-i,
 'sumpt-um, *v.a. 3*, I con-
 sume, I waste.
 Byzant-ium, -ii, *n.*, Byzantium.
 nunc, *adv.*, now.
 Constantīnōpōl-is, -is, *f.*, Con-
 stantinople.
 Lucull-us, -i, *m.*, Lucullus.
 op'přim-o, -ere, 'press-i, 'press-
 um, *v.a. 3*, I overpower.
 hiem-s, -is, *f.*, winter.
 aest-as, -ātis, *f.*, summer.

LXIV.

pirāt-a, -ae, *m.*, a pirate.
 infest-o, *v.a. 1*, I trouble, I
 infest.
 naviga-tio, -tiōnis, *f.*, naviga-
 tion.
 tut-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, safe.
 pauc-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, small;
pl., few.
 felic-itas, -itātis, *f.*, success.
 cēlēr-itas, -itātis, *f.*, quickness.
 Tigrān-es, -is, *m.*, Tigranes.
 suscept-us, *from* suscipio
 (ch. vi.).
 Armēni-a, -ae, *f.*, Armenia.
 min-or, -us, *comp. adj.*, less,
 lesser (parvus).
 di'rip-io, -ere, 'ripu-i, 'rept-um,
v.a. 3, I tear in pieces, I lay
 waste.
 quadraginta, *num. adj. indecl.*,
 forty.

centuri-o, -ōnis, *m.*, a centurion.

com-es, -ītis, *com.*, a companion.

multo, *adv.*, much.

saev-io, *v.n.* 4, I am fierce, cruel.

Pharnāc-es, -is, *m.*, Pharnaces.

mor-s, -tis, *f.*, death.

coact-us, *from* cogo (ch. lxiii.).

haur-io, -ire, haus-i, haust-um, *v.a.* 4, I swallow.

autem, *conj.*, but, moreover.

Bospor-us, -ī, *m.*, the Bosphorus.

sediti-o, -onis, *f.*, sedition.

LXV.

Cicēr-o, -ōnis, *m.* Cicero.

orā-tor, -tōris, *m.*, an orator.

Antōn-ius, -ii, *m.*, Antony.

Serg-ius, -ii, *m.*, Sergius.

Catilīn-a, -ae, *m.*, Catiline.

gen-us, -ēris, *n.*, a family.

ingēn-ium, -ii, *n.*, ability, character, disposition.

prav-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, bad, vicious.

delend-us, -a, -um, *from* deleo (ch. xxii.).

conjur-o, *v.a.* 1, I conspire.

aud-ax, -ācis, *adj.*, bold, daring.

deprehend-o, -ere,prehend-i,prehens-um, *v.a.* 3, I seize upon, I apprehend.

upon, I apprehend.

LXVI.

Jul-ius, -ii, *m.*, Julius.

Caes-ar, -āris, *m.*, Caesar.

Bibūl-us, -ī, *m.*, Bibulus.

Gall-ia, -iae, . G ul.

Illyri-cum, -ci, *n.*, Illyricum.

primo, *adv.*, at first.

Helvet-ii, -iorum, *m.*, the Helvetii.

Sēquān-i, -orum, *m.*, the Sequani.

ocēān-us, -i, *m.*, the ocean.

Britannī-cus, -ca, -cum, *adj.*, British.

dom-o, -are, -ui, -itum, *v.a.* 1, I vanquish.

nōvem, *num. adj. indecl.*, nine.

Rhēn-us, -i, *m.*, the Rhine.

circuī-tus, -tūs, *m.*, a circuit.

pāt-eo, -ere, -ui, *v.n.* 2, I am open, I lie open.

trīcīes, *num. adv.*, thirty times.

cent-ēni, -ēnae, -ēna, *distrib. num. adj. pl.*, a hundred.

pas-sus, -sūs, *m.*, a step, a pace.

Britann-i, -orum, *m.*, the Britons.

intul-i *from* infero (ch. xxxvii).

ne...quidem, not even.

obs-es, -īdis, *m. and f.*, a hostage.

accept-us *from* accipio (ch. vii.).

stipendī-arius, -aria, -arium, *adj.*, tributary.

tribū-tum, -ti, *n.*, a tribute.

ann-uum, -ui, *n.*, a yearly payment.

sestert-ius, -i, *m.*, a sesterce.

quadrīngentīes, *adv.*, four hundred times.

im-mān-is, -e, *adj.*, enormous, cruel.

tot, *num. adj. indecl.*, so many.

succes-sus, -sūs, *m.*, a success.

ter, *num. adv.* three times.

Arvern-i, -orum, *m.*, the Arverni.
 semel, *adv.*, once.
 praes-ens, -entis, *adj.*, present.
 Germān-ia, -iae, *f.*, Germany.
 Titur-ius, -ii, *m.*, Titurius.
 Aurunculē-ius, -ii, *m.*, Aurunculeius.
 insīd-iae, -iarum, *f. pl.*, an ambush, a plot.

LXVII.

ex'secr-or, *v. dep.* 1, I curse, I execrate.
 lacrimā-bilis, -bīle, *adj.*, lamentable.
 praeter, *prep. gov. acc.*, besides.
 calamit-as, -ātis, *f.*, a misfortune, disaster.
 acc'īd-o, -ere, 'cīd-i, *v.n.* 3, I happen, befall.
 posc-o, -ere, pōsc-i, *v.a.* 3, I demand.
 dubi-us, -a, -um, *adj.*, doubtful.
 contra'dīc-o, -ere, 'dīx-i, 'dict-um, *v.a.* 3, I speak against, I oppose.
 Marcell-us, -i, *m.*, Marcellus.
 Cāt-o, -ōnis, *m.*, Cato.
 con'grēg-o, *v.a.* 1, I assemble.
 adversum, *prep. gov. acc.*, against.
 nōbīl-itas, -itatis, *f.*, nobility.
 Mācēdōn-ia, -iae, *f.*, Macedonia.

LXVIII.

vāc-uus, -ua, -uum, *adj.*, empty.
 vāl-īdus, -īda, -īdum, *adj.*, powerful.

for-tis, -te, *adj.*, strong.
 Afran-ius, -ii, *m.*, Afranius.
 Petrē-ius, -ii, *m.*, Petreius.
 inter'ven-io, -ire, 'ven-i, 'vent-um, *v.n.* 4, I come between, I intervene I come on.
 nec, *conj.*, no (ch. xix.)
 sc-io, -ire, scīv-i and scī-i, scīt-um, *v.a.* 4, I know (how).
 Thessāl-ia, -iae, *f.*, Thessalia.
 Pharsāl-ia, -iae, *f.*, Pharsalia.
 pro'duc-o, -ere, 'dūx-i, 'duct-um, *v.a.* 3, I lead forward.

LXIX.

nunquam, *adv.*, never.
 major, -ōris, *comp. adj.*, greater (magnus).
 melior, -ōris, *comp. adj.*, better (bonus).
 con'ven-io, -ire, 'vēm-i, 'vent-um, *v.n.* 4, I come together, I agree upon.
 facile, *adv.*, easily.
 sub'act-urus *from* subigo (ch. viii.).
 barbār-us, -i, *n.*, a barbarian.
 con'ten-tio, -tiōnis, *f.*, earnestness.
 postrēm-us, -a, -um, *superl., adj.*, the last (post).
 dī'rept-us *from* diripio (ch. lxiv.),
 Alexandrī-a, -ae, *f.*, Alexandria.
 Aegypt-us, -i, *f.*, Egypt.
 tut-or, -ōris, *m.*, a guardian.
 juven-ilis, -īle, *adj.*, youthful.
 conspic-io, -ere, 'spex-i, 'spect-um, *v.a.* 3, I behold, I see.
 lacrim-a, -ae, *f.*, a tear.

in-tu-eor, -eri, -tuīt-us sum, *v.*
dep. 2, I gaze upon, I behold.
 quondam, *adv.*, formerly.

LXX.

Ptolemae-us, -i, *m.*, Ptolemy.
 Nil-us, -i, *m.*, the Nile.
 lōr-īca, -icae, *f.*, a cuirass.
 pot-ior, -iri, potīt-us sum, *v.*
dep. 4, I take possession of.
 Cleopat-r-a, ae, *f.*, Cleopatra.
 sor-or, -ōris, *f.*, a sister.
 co'ēg-it from cogo (ch. lxiii.).
 corp-us, -ōris, *n.*, a body.

LXXI.

Sex-tus, -ti, *m.*, Sextus.
 Mund-a, -ae, *f.*, Munda.
 dēnīque, *adv.*, last.
 occis-us from occido (ch. vii.).

LXXII.

com'pon-o, -ere, 'pos-ui, 'posīt-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I put together,
 I finish.
 insolentius, *comp. adv.*, more
 or too arrogantly (insolenter).
 liber-tas, -tātis, *f.*, liberty.
 volun-tas, -tātis, *f.*, will.
 prae'st-o, -are, 'stīt-i, 'stīt-
 um and 'stat-um, *v.a.* 1, I
 give, I offer, I confer.
 antea, *adv.*, formerly, before.
 as'surg-o, -ere, 'surrex-i, 'sur-
 rect-um, *v.n.* 3, I rise up
 (ad, surgo).
 rēg-ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, regal.
 tyrannic-us, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 tyrannical.
 amplius, *comp. adv.*, more.

conjurāt-us, -i; *m.*, a con-
 spirator.

Cass-ius, -ii, *m.*, Cassius.

Servil-ius, -ii, *m.*, Servilius.

Casc-a, -ae, *m.*, Casca.

cur-ia, -iae, *f.*, the Curia or
 Senate-house.

con'fōd-io, -ere, 'fōd-i, 'foss-
 um, *v.a.* 3, I pierce through.

LXXIII.

interfect-us from interficio (ch.
 xxi.).

per'cus-sor, -sōris, *m.*, a striker,
 an assassin (percutio, I strike).

fāv-eo, -ere, fāv-i, faut-um,
v.n. 2, I favour, I am
 favourable.

con-or, *v. dep.* 1, I attempt.

turb-o, *v.a.* 1, I throw into
 disorder.

jūdic-o, *v.a.* 1, I consider, I
 adjudge.

Pans-a, -ae, *m.*, Pansa.

Hirt-ius, -ii, *m.*, Hirtius.

Octaviān-us, -i, *m.*, Octavianus.

juss-erat from jubeo (ch. xxiv.).

August-us, -i, *m.*, Augustus.

potīt-us from potior (ch. lxx.).

e'ven-io, -ire, 'vēn-i, 'vent-um,
v.n. 4, I happen, I turn out.

pār-eo, *v.n.* 2, I obey.

LXXIV.

con'fūg-io, -ere, 'fūg-i, 'fūgīt-
 um, *v.n.* 3, I flee.

Lepid-us, -i, *m.*, Lepidus.

oper-a, -ae, *f.*, exertion, aid.

ad'opt-o, *v.a.* 1, I adopt (ad,
 opto, I select).

ex·torqu·eo, -ere, ·tors-i, ·tort-um, *v.a.* 2, I obtain by force.

LXXV.

inter·fec·tor, -tōris, *m.*, a murderer.

mōv·eo, -ere, mōv-i, mot-um, *v.a.* 2, I stir up, I excite.

Jri·ens, -entis, *m.*, the east (*from orior*, ch. iii.).

re·mans·erat *from* remaneo, (ch. xxxi.).

Philipp-i, -ōrum, *m. pl.*, Philippi.

divis-us *from* divido (ch. xviii.).

LXXVI.

interim. *adv.*, meanwhile.

con·flu·o, -ere, ·flux-i, ·flux-um, *v.n.* 3, I flock together.

bell-o, *v.n.* 1, I carry on war.

rup-it *from* rumpo (ch. lxiii.).

Pers·ae, -ārum, *m.*, the Persians

pestilent·ia, -iae, *f.*, disease, pestilence.

in·st·o, -are, ·stīt-i, ·stīt-um, *v.n.* 1, I press hard upon.

Parth-i, -ōrum, *m.*, the Parthians.

regin·a, -ae, *f.*, a queen.

LXXVII.

cupīd·itas, -itatis, *f.*, a desire, eagerness.

mulie·bris, -bre, *adj.*, womanish

opt-o, *v.a.* 1, I desire.

illust·ris, -e, *adj.*, famous.

Act·ium, -ii, *n.*, Actium.

desper-o, *v.a.* 1, I despair of.

interēm-it *from* interimo (ch. xxxix.).

asp·is, -īdis, *f.*, a viper, an asp.

adject-us *from* adjicio (ch. v.).

prae·pon·o, -ere, ·pos·ui, ·posit-um, *v.a.* 3, I place over.

Gall-us, -i, *n.*, Gallus.

jūd·ex, -icis, *m.*, a judge, a ruler.

inīt·ium, -ii, *n.*, a beginning.

principāt-us, -ūs, *m.*, absolute power.

ob·eo, ·tre, ·iv-i, ·i-i, ·īt-um, *v.n. irreg.*, I die.

Atell·a, -ae, *f.*, Atella.

camp-us, -i, *m.*, a plain.

Mart·ius, -ia, -ium, *adj.*, of Mars.

sepult-us *from* sepelio (ch. xxv.).

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